

Tina Niarchos

The American airlift to the Sa-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

At Jerusalem Trial

Israeli Agent Denies Threat To Capucci Over Confession

From Wire Dispatches
JERUSALEM, Oct. 11.—A Greek Catholic archbishop on trial for alleged gun-running to Arab guerrillas and the Israeli agent who interrogated him after arrest differed today in court on whether the prelate had been threatened.

The Most Rev. Hieronim Capucci today told the court that he had been warned that he would be killed unless he stood by a purported confession made before his arrest.

Chad Food Aid Seen Wasted

(Continued from Page 1)
hara is an example. Last June, with the rainy season at hand, which makes most of Chad's roads unusable, the government urged the donors to provide aid delivery. The American Embassy was surprised when Public Works Minister Abdoulaye Ndjomona, in charge of all drought relief, ordered 1,300 of the 2,000 tons to be delivered to northern locations. Aware that the 70,000 nomads of the Saharan region live in permanent drought and have for centuries coped without outside aid, it persuaded the minister to reduce the allocation to half the 2,000 tons and proceeded with the airlift.

The prefect, or governor of the region, Bakary Diallo, said all but 50 tons would be stocked until April or May, when the nomads will be running out of the proceeds of this year's date crop and before next year's can be marketed. Throughout rural Africa the period before the new harvest is one when people have a difficult time making ends meet, but it is not considered an emergency.

Mr. Diallo appeared to see no paradox in carrying grain by emergency airlift only to put it in storage for seven months. The American Embassy does, but feels powerless.

Aid and development officials here can only guess at the reasons motivating this surprising allocation. One line of speculation is that President Tombalbaye is sending American grain to the north because he wants to appease the nomads, who are openly disaffected and who have often rebelled against all governments trying to dominate them. Another reason offered is that grain sent so far away can be disposed of without anyone's knowing its ultimate use. A third speculation is that the grain can be used to feed government troops sent north to keep the nomads in check.

There is no need to guess, however, at the reason for the constant backlog of relief food. It is the government failure to break the monopoly of the trucking industry in this landlocked country without railroads.

Throughout the relief operations beginning last year, the donors have carried on a running fight with the truck monopoly. The truck owners have used the monopoly to enforce the highest ton-per-mile rate in the world and to keep the cheaper, faster and larger Nigerian trucks from carrying grain here while Chadians starved.

An international official said that the government "could not" impose its will on the truckers. But a leading figure in the trucking industry said that most members of the government had an interest in truck ownership through close relatives, including Mr. Tombalbaye's wife.

of Ibrahim Sarur, said that the archbishop's contention was "an absolute absurdity."

The 52-year-old Syrian-born prelate faces three counts of aiding the el-Patah guerrilla organization by twice smuggling guns, ammunition, grenades and explosive charges in his limousine from Lebanon to the occupied West Bank of Jordan. He has pleaded innocent.

Speaking from the defendant's dock, the archbishop said, "All that I told the police was with the thought of an absolute promise to free me and my assistant, Father Butros, permanently and immediately after I made my statement."

Mr. Sarur threatened me with murder if I retracted all or part of the statement and, therefore, the statement was not made of my own free will and choice and is meant only to distort the truth," the archbishop said.

Archbishop Capucci declined to be sworn in. He and his lawyer, Aris Shehadeh, acknowledged to Chief Judge Miriam Ben-Porat that the move exempted the defendant from cross-examination and that his declaration could not be construed as sworn testimony.

State prosecutor Gabriel Bach said that the prelate freely admitted the charges when he was first stopped and questioned Aug. 8 and repeated the admission in a second statement delivered after his arrest Aug. 12. Mr. Bach said that only the second statement had been introduced in the indictment.

The court recessed the trial until Monday at the request of Mr. Shehadeh, who said that he felt ill.

Israel Prepares Stand for Talks With Kissinger

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Israel today formulated its negotiating stance for presentation to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as demonstrators demanding the right to settle in the occupied West Bank of Jordan mobilized to protest his arrival.

The cabinet met for six hours to draw up its position in advance of Mr. Kissinger's arrival tomorrow night, although a government source said that it could not know what proposals, if any, Mr. Kissinger was bringing from Cairo, Damascus and Amman.

The source said that the government expected its two scheduled meetings with Mr. Kissinger to be devoted entirely to procedural matters on setting up the next stage of Arab-Israeli negotiations and to identifying the Arab state with which Israel will negotiate next.

Religious Jews, who have been trying to settle in the West Bank in the last three days, said that they would protest Mr. Kissinger's presence by gathering outside the Israeli Embassy in Jerusalem, where the first talks will be held. Israeli security forces said today that they had cleared all Jewish squatters from the West Bank.

South Africa Editor Ordered to Stand Trial

DURBAN, South Africa, Oct. 11 (AP).—John O'Malley, editor of the *Durban Daily News*, was ordered today to stand trial Nov. 27-28 on charges of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The charges against Mr. O'Malley, 51, followed publication in the *Daily News* last month of a story which said that two African groups would defy a government ban on a rally in support of the Mozambique Liberation Front. The act outlawed the "advertising" of meetings that have been banned. Michael Green, 44, the newspaper's senior assistant editor, will be tried with Mr. O'Malley.



TROUBLE IN KOREA—Rock-throwing students attacking police in Seoul on Thursday during an anti-government demonstration that urged democratic rule in South Korea.

Kissinger Flies to Damascus, Sees Assad

(Continued from Page 1)
in Cairo, Mr. Kissinger said that he and Mr. Sadat had discussed the "modalities" of the next stage, but he refused to go into details. Mr. Sadat also declined to talk about them.

Both men said Mr. Kissinger had first to present the results of their talks to the leaders of other countries he is visiting on this trip. American officials said today that the situation was so delicate in the Arab world, with the Arab summit only two weeks away, that any premature announcement of the format of the next stage of talks might prove counterproductive.

Therefore it may prove more worthwhile, Mr. Kissinger said to newsmen, for Mr. Sadat to seek the endorsement of the Arab summit before publicly committing himself to the next round of talks with Israel.

The West Bank
Moreover, the possible talks between Jordan and Israel on the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River, now occupied by Israel, run into the problem of who should speak for the Palestinians living there.

Mr. Kissinger, publicly and privately, has endorsed the view held by both Jordan and Israel that the problem of the Palestinians living on the West Bank should be settled within the framework of Jordanian-Israeli talks. Mr. Rabin, in fact, has recently expressed his government's willingness to return some of the West Bank territory to Jordan in return for some kind of nonbelligerence.

But Egypt, Syria and other Arab states hold the public position that the future of the West Bank Palestinians should be left to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and they have pushed efforts to have that group address the current United Nations General Assembly session.

It is expected that at the Arab summit the question of the Palestinians and Jordan's role in negotiating on behalf of the West Bank will be clarified.

Students Routed In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The police used tear gas here today to disperse a student demonstration calling for the execution of former Emperor Haile Selassie.

The 300 students had marched from the university, catching the police by surprise. They also demanded the immediate end to military rule and the establishment of a popular government. Riot police intercepted them about half a mile from the university and after a scuffle, during which some tear gas grenades were thrown, the students dispersed. The police were seen rounding up some of the demonstrators.

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further progress, especially on the Syrian-Israeli front.

For there to be any progress there must be further Israeli troop withdrawal, but the Israelis have made it clear that

they expect some political concessions from the Arabs in return, a subject difficult for any Arab leader to talk about, particularly in advance of the Moroccan summit.

Brezhnev Urges Resumption Of Geneva Talks on Mideast
(Continued from Page 1)
by more than one U.S. aid. But he stressed that the next five-year plan, which will begin next year, should bring "a five-year period of quality, a five-year period of efficiency in the name of the further growth of the people's well-being."

"Our successes will be still more significant if everywhere, in each republic and region, in each plant and factory, in each collective and state farm, there is displayed a persistent struggle for increasing the efficiency of public production," Mr. Brezhnev said.

"Don't be offended that I have repeated these words 13 times because it is the main thing—efficiency of production," the Soviet leader said, rapping the podium vigorously.

In his Middle East comments, Mr. Brezhnev praised Syrian President Hafez al-Assad for maintaining close contacts with the Soviet Union. He pointedly refrained from similar praise for the Egyptians, whose foreign minister, Ismail Fahmy, is due here for an official visit in three days.

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What Mr. Kissinger is trying to do on this trip is work out a common understanding on the next stages of negotiation. He is said to favor talks between Israel and Egyptians, with Israel and Jordanians holding simultaneous talks or meeting soon thereafter. He also is said to be looking for some language that would link those talks with

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU
MUNICH: 9, FALKENTURMST.

Wilson Obtains a 3-Seat Majority

(Continued from Page 1)
try and other steps to inject more socialism into British life.

On this issue, Mr. Wilson said his majority would be enough to put through Labor's pledges and suggested there would be no attempt to water them down.

There remains the danger of a party eruption over the issue of the Common Market. Mr. Wilson has pledged to give the British people a chance to vote on whether they want to remain in Europe, something within the next year, after efforts to change Britain's membership terms.

Several party moderates have said they would resign from the government if the vote went against Europe. No political analyst is prepared to rule out rejection by the voters even if the Labor party urged them to vote "yes" on remaining in the nine-nation community.

"Social Contract"
A more immediate test centers on Mr. Wilson's handling of the economy and the stability of his "social contract" with the unions on curbing inflationary wage demands. During the campaign, Mr. Wilson stressed that his voluntary agreement with the often troublesome unions was the only way to avoid a "wages explosion."

The collapse of that unwritten accord would severely challenge the new Wilson government and intensify economic strains. Evidence of whether it works could come this winter when coal miners and other important groups of workers make their demands.

Mr. Wilson's emphasis on the contract and his pledge of industrial peace appeared to sway many voters who remembered the dark days of last winter and the Tory struggle with striking coal miners.

"The Tories had too much trouble living down their fight with the coal miners when they were in office," one analyst said today. "The voters didn't believe that Heath, tough as he was then, could suddenly become a man of moderation who believed in national unity."

The Tory share of the vote—35.3 per cent—was their lowest in modern electoral history. Labor captured 39.3 per cent and the Liberals 13.5.

The casualties included two men who defected from the Labor party. Richard Taverner, who left to stand as an independent candidate, went down to defeat along

with Christopher Mayhew, who quit Labor this year to join the Liberals.

Enoch Powell, the Tory defector and a bitter foe of Mr. Heath, succeeded in his attempt to return to the Commons by winning a seat in Northern Ireland. He was among 10 Protestant hardliners victorious in the province, all opposed to sharing power with the Roman Catholic minority.

Anti-IRA Security Tighter for U.K. Units in Germany
HANNOVER, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Security precautions have been heightened to prevent possible attacks by Irish republican guerrillas on British military and civilian installations in West Germany, a spokesman for the Lower Saxony Interior Ministry said here today.

The police were ordered to intensify their watch on access roads to British Army barracks after reports that the Irish Republican Army was planning such attacks, he said.

Travelers arriving at German air or sea ports from Ireland or Britain will have to undergo heightened security checks. A spokesman for the British Army of the Rhine said that a general "rehearsal of security precautions" had been ordered for British soldiers in West Germany.

Medvedev Says Watergate Shows Strength of the U.S.
By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (NYT).—Dissident Marxist historian Roy Medvedev has charged the Soviet press with suppressing news on the Watergate case not only out of support for former

President Nixon but out of the Kremlin's fear of showing how an independent press and judiciary and representative bodies can restrain executive power.

The case, he said, "demonstrated not only the shortcomings but the great strength of American constitutional democracy and the tremendous role of publicity."

The kind of abuse exposed in the Watergate case, Dr. Medvedev said this week, happens more routinely here but "the Soviet establishment is securely shielded not only from false charges but also from a legitimate investigation of quite real abuses of power."

In an essay, "Lessons of Watergate and Prospects for Détente" Dr. Medvedev disclosed that the state prosecutor in the Georgian Republic had been trying to obtain high-level permission to search the apartment and interrogate the family of a former Politburo member, Vasily Mzhavanadze, who was dropped after an investigation of corruption in Georgia began.

Soviet sources have reported that the Mzhavanadze family accumulated about three million rubles (about \$4 million) during his 19-year term as Communist party boss in Georgia. The sources said some Kremlin pressure was put on Mr. Mzhavanadze to divorce his wife so that she could be prosecuted separately but he refused. Later, the Kremlin reportedly relented and let him retire quietly.

September Trade Gap Shows Deteriorating British Position

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Oct. 11 (NYT).—In an economic report following yesterday's national election, the government said today that Britain's trade position had deteriorated last month.

The deepening of the nation's trade deficit, largely reflecting the rising bill for imported oil, was a reminder of the difficulties ahead for the Labor party administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The trade deficit last month was \$278 million (about \$380 million), the government said, an increase from the deficit of \$281 million in August. Last month's deficit was below the record imbalances reported for May, June and July, which totaled \$477 billion in each month.

Mr. Wilson's political opponents suggested during the campaign that he had timed the election so that the voters would not be influenced by the monthly trade report issued today. The

state of the economy was the main campaign issue.

The quadrupling of oil prices since the October war had added Middle East last year had added to the problems of all oil-importing nations, but has created additional difficulties for Britain because it already had a major trade gap before the price increases.

According to most estimates, Britain will experience a total trade deficit of about \$4.3 billion this year, among the largest in the world.

The government reported that exports last month rose to a record value of \$1,417 billion and imports rose to \$1,795 billion, the third highest in history. A major part of the increase in imports was accounted for by oil costs, which rose from \$294 million in August to \$591 million last month.

In an effort to bring the trade position into balance, the government has been trying to promote exports and inhibit imports to some extent. At the same time, however, the government fears pushing the nation into a major recession.

Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has indicated that he will propose measures to reflate the economy to head off a recession. But reflationary measures are likely to increase the demand for imports, thereby adding to the pressure on the trade balance.

Parity in response to the uncertain economic outlook following the election, the stock market declined today. The Financial Times industrial index dropped 4.5 points and closed at 190.9. The pound recovered, however, following yesterday's sharp fall. It closed at 2,394 against the dollar, up from 2,323.35 yesterday. It had plunged more than 1.5 cents against the dollar yesterday.

3 Bombs Blast 2 Servicemen's Clubs in London
LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Three bombs blasted two London military service clubs tonight in what appeared to be the second Irish Republican Army attack against British armed forces in six days. Scotland Yard said.

Suspected IRA bombs ripped apart two bars frequented by servicemen in Guildford, 28 miles south of London, last Saturday, killing five persons and injuring 65.

At least three persons were taken to a hospital with injuries suffered in the blasts tonight at the Victory Club for ex-servicemen, near Marble Arch, and the Army and Navy Club, in Pall Mall, police said.

Police directed traffic away from a section of Whitehall near Downing Street where two small cars were thought to contain bombs.

Paris May Cancel Aid to Chile Over French Prisoners
PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The French National Assembly's Finance Committee today rejected credits for cooperation with Chile from the proposed Foreign Ministry budget because eight French people are in Chilean jails for political reasons.

The budget, which has still to go before parliament, included 6.7 million francs (\$12 million) earmarked for educational and technical aid to Chile.

But the commission voted unanimously to remove these credits on an amendment by Gaullist Deputy Jacques Marette, who recalled that eight French people, including two women, "are being held in Chile for exclusively political reasons," commission sources said.

The eight French prisoners are believed to be supporters of the late President Salvador Allende. Some of them reportedly held dual French and Chilean nationality.

Meanwhile, Frenchmen called to fight a blaze at the Chilean Embassy here today found rags soaked in gasoline, police said. The fire, below the roof, caused little damage and was rapidly extinguished.

Stockholm Vows To Reduce Tax
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Social Democratic government has promised Swedish workers tax cuts and other benefits next year, to be financed by employers.

Finance Minister Gunnar Strang announced the almost all Sweden would receive tax cuts in 1975-76 rising to 2,000 kronor (\$450) for incomes between 50,000 and 100,000 kronor.

Workers' health-insurance contributions also will be abolished. Mr. Strang said that the reforms, costing 4 billion kronor, will be financed by raising employers' social-insurance contributions from 3.8 to 7 per cent of income.

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It's at least four times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch.
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Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches), the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 60 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.
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Someday all watches will be made this way.



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nor Denies Involvement

Refeller Brother Funded
Critical of Election

By William Greider

TON, Oct. 11 (WP).—A biography of the late Court Justice, described by the late Justice as "a dirty campaign," financed by Nelson Rockefeller's brother, Laurence, who ran for governor in 1970.

Rockefeller brothers yesterday put out \$50,000 a quickly written biography of Mr. Rockefeller by Arthur J. Old and the New York Times.

A rightist, received the Nixon campaign write speeches and has done critical in and Robert Kennedy.

Investigating Vice-president Nelson Rockefeller's congressional confirmation, have been exploring a corporation to get money from Rockefeller to Arlington House publisher in the book in mid-

questioning from the re-presidential nomination, Nelson Rockefeller's brother, Nelson Rockefeller, said he had no role in the book.

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CLOWNING AROUND—A Denver salesman (left) returning from entertaining children at Colorado General Hospital fell victim to an empty gas tank and a dead car battery. Another Shriner clown came to his aid with gas and jumper cables.

Jury Is Sworn In by Sirica
In Watergate Cover-Up Trial

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A jury of nine women and three men plus six alternates was sworn today to hear the trial of five former officials of Richard Nixon's administration and of his re-election organization on charges of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice in the Watergate cover-up.

The prosecution's opening statement is to begin Monday.

The jury consists of eight blacks and four whites; the six alternates are all black women.

The panel appeared generally middle-class and middle-aged.

The selection came after nine days of laborious questioning, during which U.S. District Judge John Sirica narrowed down a list of 633 prospective jurors to a final panel of 45. The lawyers then made their peremptory challenges.

The lengthy process was the result of Judge Sirica's desire to find a jury unbiased by the two years of intensive news coverage of the Watergate scandals.

The jurors and alternates will be taken to their homes to get their belongings for what is expected to be a stay of three to four months at a nearby hotel where they will be sequestered.

After the jury was seated, Judge Sirica opened sealed pleas by former president Nixon that two subpoenas commanding that he appear as a witness in the trial be quashed. Attorneys for the former president argued that Mr. Nixon was too ill to attend.

The pleas had been sealed until after the jury had been impaneled.

Mr. Nixon had been subpoenaed both by one of the defendants, former White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, and by the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

In asking that the writs be dismissed, Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert Miller, argued that he "cannot comply with the subpoena in the immediate future without impairing his physical condition."

In the motion to quash, filed Oct. 3, the attorney promised to supply the court with more complete information on Mr. Nixon's health after the completion of tests of the plethysmograph for which he was hospitalized.

Judge Sirica gave the prosecution and the defense until Wednesday to file replies to the Nixon motion, and said he would hear arguments on the matter after that date.

The oldest juror is 63, the youngest 37, with 10 members over 40. They include a hotel doorman and a loan specialist with the Department of Agriculture. One is unemployed, two are retired.

The five defendants are Mr. Ehrlichman, former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Marlow, and a former re-election committee attorney, Kenneth Felt.

News Analysis

Pretrial Publicity Is an Issue
In Selection of Cover-Up Jury

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The question in the minds of many observers in the courtroom of Judge John Sirica is whether the jury in the Watergate cover-up case will be an impartial one.

The defense lawyers and other commentators are saying that it seems improbable.

Press coverage of Watergate has been thorough, with gavel-to-gavel national television broadcasts of the Senate Watergate committee hearings and the House impeachment proceedings and with wide reprinting of the transcripts of the White House tape recordings.

Judge Sirica has said that the prospective jurors he has questioned knew "something about the case," and the defense lawyers have said that the jurors' knowledge has been detailed.

Many prospective jurors, including a number who have been cleared for duty and can be eliminated only through the limited number of peremptory challenges by lawyers in the case, have said that they consider it unfair to prosecute the five former White House and Nixon campaign aides in the case while Mr. Nixon goes free.

Defendants in other famous cases, including Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald before the trial.

The courts have not always been precise in their explanations, but generally they seem to reason as follows:

It is impossible in an age of mass communications to find reasonably intelligent jurors who have heard nothing about famous cases. Defendants in sensational crimes should not be freed before at least an attempt has been made to try them.

The courts can often meet the problem of prejudicial pretrial publicity by delaying the trial until the publicity abates, moving the trial to a town where publicity is less extensive, sequestering the jury, ordering lawyers and witnesses in the case not to talk to the press, and interviewing prospective jurors carefully.

Judge Sirica has used many of these techniques in an effort to combat whatever prejudicial effect pretrial publicity may have had, and has imposed what some lawyers consider an unjustifiably high degree of secrecy in the proceedings.

Nixon Accepts
U.S. Offer to
Defend Suits

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Justice Department confirmed yesterday that it has offered to continue representing former President Nixon in five civil suits filed before Mr. Nixon left office.

Mr. Nixon's chief lawyer said that the offer had been accepted.

In a letter dated Sept. 24, Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen asked the former president's private lawyer, Herbert Miller, whether the Justice Department should continue defending Mr. Nixon against separate civil suits filed by actress Jane Fonda; Anthony Lake, a former National Security Council aide; Elmer Davis, the man originally accused of the Ellsberg break-in; John Sinclair, and the Socialist Workers party.

Mr. Miller, reached at home, said he had accepted the department's offer. He added that he is continuing to represent Mr. Nixon in other civil suits.

Justice Department spokesman Robert Havel confirmed a television news report of the letter. However, Mr. Havel said that it was not necessarily an offer to defend the former president against future lawsuits.

"We'd have to look at whether his official duties as president were involved," Mr. Havel said. "We will consider them on a case-by-case basis."

Reports of Mr. Petersen's offer came as a surprise to the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, according to Mr. Jaworski's press aide, James Doyle. Mr. Jaworski had not been consulted, but added, "If he is at all interested in any of the cases, we'd have to drop it."

However, knowledgeable sources said that there was some concern in the special prosecutor's office that the Justice Department's action put the government on both sides of litigation involving Mr. Nixon, whom Mr. Jaworski is expected to call as a witness in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Questions were also raised concerning why Mr. Petersen, as chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, was the author of a letter offering to continue representing Mr. Nixon in civil suits.

An official of the department's Civil Division said he was unaware of the letter, but added that it was common for the Criminal Division to represent the government in civil suits involving wiretaps.

In the five civil suits, Mr. Nixon is named along with other government officials.

AEC Fines Hospital

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission has fined the University of Illinois Medical Center \$2,000 for violating regulations on the handling of radioactive materials.

An AEC spokesman said yesterday that it was the first fine levied by the AEC against a medical center.

Citywide school attendance rose to 61.1 per cent, from 65.5 per cent yesterday. Schools were relatively quiet, but two Roxbury grammar schools were evacuated after a bomb threat, and a white high school student was hospitalized after a fight with a black student.

Urges GOP Success to Fight Inflation

Ford Campaigns for Michigan Republicans

By Lou Cannon

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (UPI).—President Ford last night urged the election of Republican candidates to help him in his fight against inflation.

In remarks at a "Salute the President" dinner here, Mr. Ford said that it was "critical" to elect candidates who could help him defeat inflation by "making the hard choices."

"Some political analysts contend that the people deliberately vote for the president of one party and then for members of Congress from the other party to be sure that neither dominates," Mr. Ford said. "If we are to marshal all of our government's resources against inflation, that kind of logic simply won't work."

Mr. Ford's appeal was directed to hard-pressed Republicans in this state, where unemployment has consistently run two or more percentage points above the national average. The President said he had recognized this when he released \$36.8 million in federal funds aimed at providing public-service jobs for Michigan's nearly 350,000 unemployed workers.

The President, a former Michigan congressman, frankly acknowledged that this unemployment was a factor in the tight gubernatorial race between incumbent Republican Gov. William Milliken and his Democratic opponent, Sander Levin.

Despite his call for the election of Republican candidates, the President carefully avoided, as he has in most of his campaign appearances, any specific criticism of the Democrats.

When he talked about foreign policy, he even praised "a great Democratic president," Harry Truman, for launching a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

Mr. Ford attempted to shift to Congress the burden of carrying the anti-inflation fight. He said that the 31-point program which he presented Tuesday could not be put into effect by his own actions.

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"It is a cooperative venture which demands the total commitment of each and every one of us," Mr. Ford said. "It demands prompt action from the Congress. It demands self-discipline from the American people. And it demands leadership from the President. I will provide that leadership."

From Now Till 1985

Key to Energy Independence
Is Cutting Use of Oil, U.S. Told

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Federal Energy Administration, outlining its preliminary "Project Independence" findings, said today that the nation might be able to stop importing oil by 1985, but in the short term, import levels cannot be affected substantially by U.S. oil policy.

The FEA estimated that about 2.1 million barrels a day could be saved by 1985 but said that it would take mandatory energy-conservation standards to do it.

The FEA is expected to deliver to Mr. Ford around Nov. 7 a "Project Independence blueprint," detailing the policy choices available for making the nation independent of outside sources of energy.

But FEA administrator John Sawhill issued a summary of preliminary findings, drawn from some 21 task-force studies, at a meeting here with a 29-member citizens' advisory committee.

Some of the findings:

• If the government takes no new actions to accelerate domestic energy production, the United States would still be importing anywhere from 3.5 million to 10.2 million barrels of oil a day in 1985, depending on the price of oil. Present imports are about 6.5 million barrels a day.

• If imported oil costs \$11 a barrel, close to current prices, "a combination of measures to accelerate domestic supply can eliminate imports by 1985."

• If the price of imported oil drops to \$7 a barrel the same supply-increasing measures could hold imports to about five million barrels a day.

• In the short term, import levels cannot be affected substantially by any major supply actions.

Development of the naval petroleum reserve in northern Alaska could provide two million barrels of oil a day by 1985; offshore leasing in the Pacific could add 1.2 million; accelerated development of oil shale could provide 750,000 barrels a day; but oil leasing in the Atlantic would provide only 500,000 barrels a day then.

Shale oil, synthetic oil and geothermal power would not be significant sources before 1985, and solar energy would begin contributing in the 1980s and 1990s.

Energy savings equal to some 2.1 million barrels of oil daily could be achieved by 1985 by imposing a mandatory standard of 30 miles per gallon on automobiles; mandatory standards for home and office insulation, commercial lighting, appliances, and power plants; tax credits for improving the energy efficiency of homes and commercial buildings; and research to improve industrial processes.

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The Threshold Test Ban Treaty

In 1963, the United States and the Soviet Union abandoned all nuclear testing except for tests conducted underground. But to the dismay of those who had hoped that restrictions on testing in the atmosphere and underwater would hobble the arms race, both countries found that underground nuclear tests gave the arms race new impetus. Only last summer, at the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit, did the two countries finally agree to limit underground testing. Americans and Russians signed a treaty to halt big weapons tests—of a force over 150 kilotons—in 1976. Tests for "peaceful purposes" of any size, however, were not covered. The Russians, who apparently have some large excavations in mind, insisted on leaving the issue open. But the Americans, less sanguine about so-called "peaceful" explosions, wrote into the text a requirement that the two sides make an agreement on such explosions "at the earliest possible time." Talks to honor that requirement began this week in Moscow.

Now, there is a body of expert opinion—which we find persuasive—which holds that the threshold of 150 kilotons (10 times the size of the Hiroshima bomb) is far too high. Such a threshold would not perform the basic arms-control function of dampening down the arms race. Once set, it would be hard to lower and would probably hinder efforts to move toward ending all tests in a "comprehensive test ban." Since there are enough senators (37) on record in favor of a comprehensive ban to block ratification on a high-threshold treaty, it is plain that this treaty would have been in political jeopardy even if it had made adequate provision for peaceful explosions.

Mr. Ford's attitude toward the threshold treaty, which his predecessor signed, seems a good deal more restrained—at least as reflected in the comments the other day of Secretary of State Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger raised the possibility that Soviet-American agreement on peaceful blasts might not be

forthcoming. He tightened considerably the previously loose condition that such an agreement must be reached before the treaty is submitted for Senate ratification. He conceded that, in tests by advanced nuclear countries, there are "at least some cases" in which military and nonmilitary explosions can be distinguished; the clear implication was that in other cases they cannot.

The Ford administration's skepticism does it credit. The new President would be doing less than his duty if he did not discreetly take into account that his predecessor may have signed an inadequate agreement because of his own political distress. And an agreement which would permit tests of any size, if the tester characterized them as "peaceful," is inadequate. The flaw is not so much that either great power would gain a military advantage over the other as that they both would lose standing to persuade third countries not to create or expand nuclear forces of their own. How can the great powers persuade third countries not to go nuclear if they are blithely conducting "peaceful" explosions themselves? The Russians have a special responsibility to address this question since, unlike the Americans, they still profess to see a great potential for "peaceful" nuclear blasts.

On two counts, then—the excessive height of the weapons-testing threshold and the inadequacy of the provision for "peaceful" testing—the draft treaty left over from the Nixon-Brezhnev summit needs to be improved. Controls on weapons testing obviously must be related to the emerging size and shape of the two great powers' strategic forces, as they are further discussed at the SALT talks. The control of "peaceful" tests must be related in turn to broader Soviet-American efforts to limit the proliferation of nuclear arms. We trust that these considerations are on the table at the threshold treaty talks being quietly conducted in Moscow now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Restraint by Rabin

Israelis still speak in muted sadness about one of the most traumatic moments of their modern history, the so-called Altalena affair of June, 1948. With their republic in its first days challenged on all fronts by combined Arab armies, the new leader, David Ben-Gurion, issued the drastic orders to open fire and destroy a munitions vessel attempting to land a cargo of sorely needed weapons for the Jewish fighters. The premier argued that his young government's authority was at stake, for the supplies on the Altalena were destined not for the national army but for the Irgun, one of the militant factional armies operating outside the government command.

Some of the same conflicts of principle that so anguished Ben-Gurion as he faced the Altalena seem to be present as his latter-day successor, Premier Yitzhak Rabin, confronts militant Israelis attempting to establish new settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. In an act of exemplary political courage the Rabin government ordered police and army units into action this week, for the second time in as

many months, to expel these highly motivated but misguided squatters. No more than Ben-Gurion before him could Mr. Rabin tolerate any group of citizens taking national policy into their own hands and operating in matters of war or peace independently of government decisions.

By implanting new Jewish communities in occupied territory—in flat defiance of government policies—the would-be settlers were aiming to deter the government from carrying out any troop withdrawal that might be negotiated with Jordan. In effect, these young Israelis were attempting to "create facts" which the government would have to acknowledge in drawing the national frontiers just as the Arabs have accused the Israeli government itself of doing over the years.

Mr. Rabin's courageous action just on the eve of Secretary of State Kissinger's arrival gives evidence of the sincerity and determination of the Israeli government to prevent a hard-line minority from disrupting negotiations or precluding the concessions that alone can lead to peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Courageous Step for Ford

The decision to pay for these and other [U.S.] spending measures by a tax surcharge on the affluent and on companies is a courageous step for a Republican president at election time. Faced with similar investment problems to our own, Ford has given fresh investment incentives to offset the depressing effect of this higher taxation. In the unwhipped world of American congressional politics, of course, an economic package is not so certain to pass through unscathed as in Britain.

—From the Guardian (London).

Busing Is Not for Boston

The neighborhood school has a special place in American hopes and affections. Parents who may not have the benefit of much education themselves, whose lives may be circumscribed by low wages and poor social conditions, still see the local school as the one chance their children can have of enjoying a better life than they themselves have had. School is in that sense the gateway to the American dream. It is not surprising, therefore, that busing touches a sensitive nerve. The present trouble in Boston has its local character of course, but it shows that conflict over schooling is not

confined to the Southern United States. It can happen anywhere, when people feel their children's rights are in jeopardy; not so long ago it fired the anger of the Jewish community in Brooklyn (and American Jews as a whole are firmly liberal in their racial sympathies) against their black neighbors.

—From The Times (London).

Wilson's Victory

Wilson and the other [Labor] ministers said shockingly little about what they plan to try to do about Britain's crisis. It is only poor comfort that the Conservatives did not want to put out their necks, either, and that some openly accepted large-scale and long-term unemployment. This much is clear, however: On a longer range, Wilson will try to encourage investments and boost production while at the same time guaranteeing certain wage increases through the "social contract." These two things are tied up closely. But some people fear that even that try will be too late. For the time being, the British population has to resign itself to a further decline of the standards of living. For how long it will and can accept that, and give the Wilson government a chance to get the British society out of its vicious circle will be the victor's greatest problem.

—From the Politiken (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 12, 1899

LONDON—It has finally happened, hostilities have started and the first blood has been shed in South Africa between the British and the Boers. The South Africans have blown up and captured a train between Vryburg and Mafeking. However, according to the Daily Mail, the Boers have suffered heavy casualties. British relief column under the command of General White is in the area and preparing to do battle.

Fifty Years Ago

October 12, 1924

MILWAUKEE—That the U.S. Government will have airplanes which will be able to make the journey from Washington to Peking in less than 60 hours was the statement of Brig. Gen. Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, at the annual meeting of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He also said that most international air routes of the future would be over the North Pole.



An Aegean Crystal Ball

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—The solution of the Cyprus crisis is essentially predicated on three things: continuation of a Caramanlis regime in Greece; maintenance of some kind of cogent government in a confused Turkish political situation; and a successful American diplomatic intervention that produces tangible evidence of a desire for compromise on Turkey's part.

The two communal leaders in Cyprus itself, Glafos and Denktash (representing Greek-speakers and Turkish-speakers) have kept their own bilateral talks going against great odds and achieved some success. And Archbishop Makarios, whose return might touch off trouble, has been persuaded to stay away from the island—at least for a while. Thus the key problems are all external to Cyprus itself.

Caramanlis is likely to gain a majority in next month's elections here (the first in a decade), thus reinforcing his position; otherwise he will lead a coalition. The Turkish outlook is less clear; but the army there always remains the ultimate power force and its leadership must be persuaded. Can Washington achieve that?

Stable Situation

Strangely, the Greek situation seems more stable this moment, which is a tribute to the leadership of Premier Caramanlis who took over in emergency circumstances from the despotic junta. He led the nation away from a potential military disaster and has now prepared for restoration of parliamentary government. The likelihood is his firm guidance will avert hysteria over Cyprus.

Although Caramanlis bitterly resents the second (August) Turkish invasion of that island because it was aimed at his policies, he has kept his cool. (The first Turkish invasion, in July, was aimed at the junta which sponsored a Cypriot coup.) Caramanlis would probably even ignore the hysterical prejudice against "federal solution" and accept a reasonable Cyprus federation if the Turks show moderation.

But the Greeks are skeptical enough to doubt the Turks' own instincts for reason. They count on American pressure and in this

respect Caramanlis is twisting Washington's arm by threats to undermine the U.S. strategic position. The Premier was an avid student of De Gaulle's diplomatic blackmail techniques.

Right now, the word "Cyprus" symbolizes all Greece's problems: inflation, a shaky economy, uncoordinated potential officer plots, the monarchy-versus-republic question, constitutional reform and widespread public demands for a purge of junta leaders and their nastiest tools.

A Winner

If Cyprus can be pacified, under a new accord acceptable to Athens and Ankara (as well as their Cypriot clients), much of the pressure here will be relieved. The Greeks now seem to favor total demilitarization of an independent Cyprus, removing not only all Greek and Turkish troops but also British bases. The Soviet bloc and the Arabs both favor this approach. Since London is trying to save defense farthings everywhere, this idea should prove a winner.

Caramanlis has his own team working on economic problems. Solving them, of course, depends on what happens in the whole Western world; but he seems to reckon that with discipline and restraint, the Greek picture can be substantially improved within two or three years.

The gravest internal concern is the twinned problem of restoring discipline in the armed forces while at the same time satisfying popular demands for a purge. The army was carefully policed during the colonels' seven-year rule and most of the officers retired to make way for junta appointees are too old or no longer qualified for command.

Prudent Attack

The new government has prudently attacked the question piecemeal, removing, retiring or sequestering key military opponents without risking the flare-up of a gleaming revolt. Many junta appointees who violently opposed King Constantine's return now seem to favor the hope that he might save them from a purge. This is silly; if the king is voted back by referendum (which is improbable) he will first be deprived of any real power.

Letters

'Fair Rhodesia'

CONTEXT: A competition calling for words to fit Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" theme—the music of Rhodesia's new national anthem—has been launched in the press in Salisbury. The competition calls for an anthem, in English, which "should express the aspirations of all Rhodesians as one people and should reflect sentiments with which Rhodesians can readily associate themselves."

For the foreign term "Freder" (Joy) substitute firm English cries of "Groundnuts! Groundnuts!" Red of neck and weak of vision, Blairgowrie the minority. Keeping faith in each decision With our mediocrity. God of Kipling, just and clever, Watch o'er our eternal land.

Keep our flaxen heads forever Buried in ancestral sand. Rhodesia! Myopia!

Hand-in-hand with decent nations Ever backward march our youth Formed on solid generations Of the old Imperial truth. Editorials cannot fail us Nor the immortal phrase, Lord of Rhodes shall never fall us!

Loud and strong we sing this praise! Rhodesia! Fair Rhodesia! Myopia! Ever, ever Mine!

Of course, you are going to be flooded with these. PARIS. MAVIS GALLANT.

A White House Need For Scientific Advice

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—If ever there was a time when the President of the United States needed the help of the best objective scientific minds to help him grapple with the problems of food, fuel, transportation, housing and many other things, it is now; but he is a little short-handed.

Early in 1973, President Richard Nixon abolished the post of presidential science adviser. At the White House, and disbanded the government's office of science and technology. It was decided then that men like James Killian and Jerry Wiesner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who had helped guide the country through the mysteries of nuclear energy and space, among many other things, were no longer essential on the White House staff.

Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, explained the reasons. During the Eisenhower administration, he said, when the Russians pushed ahead into space with their Sputnik, "There was a need to bring science right to the top of the White House."

But after that, he added, science and scientific points of view were represented throughout the government, so "There isn't a need to bring the scientific point of view directly into the president's office. It's there every day."

Disliked Advice

Well, maybe so. There is, however, another view that Nixon didn't like the advice he was getting from the scientists about some of his programs, like the development of the supersonic planes, and the dangers of modern technology on the environment of the human race. And there was another conflict. Nixon sensed, quite accurately, that his official scientists were not very enthusiastic about his chances of winning the Vietnam war. They were not part of "the Nixon team," but had become sort of a "species" of group or scientific lobby within the White House family, with strong political views hostile to his own.

Maybe he was right about this and maybe he was wrong, but the fact is that he wiped them out, and transferred the responsibility for scientific advice to the director of the National Science Foundation, H. Guyford Stever, an able and talented man, who is not at the center of presidential making at a time when science is central to the problem of the nation and the world's problems.

Roy Ash is probably right that "science and scientific points of view are now represented throughout the government," but he is probably wrong in thinking that their information about present problems and their suggestions on what might be done about increasing the food and the fuel of the world get to the White House "every day" or even on time to influence President Ford's decisions.

The truth is, as Roy Ash indicated, that the federal government has a remarkable reservoir of scientific knowledge in Washington, scattered through the departments and agencies; on atomic and solar energy, on increasing the production of food by seeding and desalting the waters of the world, on geologic surveys of new sources of petroleum—one of which is now coming to the fore in Mexico. But all of this information is dispersed in the departments of the government and in the universities and laboratories of America.

It is not brought together, with all its potentialities for the future, and put before the President as a vision of the possible and the basis of his policies, which is too bad, because we now have a President who is listening.

It is fortunate, and accidental, that Nelson Rockefeller, Ford's nominee for vice-president, has spent the last few months presiding over a study of the "critical choices" before America—many of them precisely on this question about what science can contribute to the solution of our national and world problems.

One of the studies in the Rockefeller analysis, for example, has to do with the role of scientific research and development on the world's economic problems. It indicates that a bold investment of \$40 billion in fertilizer plants could produce within a few years enough additional food to maintain many millions of the world's increasing population.

George Woods, former head of the World Bank, is working on a plan to bring the Arabs—the new capitalists of the world—the UN, and the banking and technological skills of the Western world together to build and distribute this new fertilizer capacity.

New and Cheaper

Likewise, Rockefeller money and other foundation money is going to exploit new and cheaper means of producing essential raw materials to manufacture aluminum, to find food in the seas, to restore the ancient granaries of the Middle East, and to find new and cheaper engines of transportation.

For the moment, the pessimism and shortages of the world are dominating the possibilities and dampening the natural optimism of America, and this is the frustration of the scientists in Washington, in the universities, and in the laboratories.

They are dispersed and many of them feel abandoned. They are a great natural resource of America, and know much about the unused resources of the world. But they have to be given a chance to help the nation and the world. They can call them all back together.

Ford's First Installment

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—There is something incongruous—not to say irresponsible—in the complaints that President Ford's economic package only nibbles at the bullet, or bites the marshmallow. For those bleating about the mild character of the program would have been utterly horrified if Mr. Ford had given the course of his convictions.

Moreover, the critics tend to view the administration proposals as a one-shot effort. In fact, abundant evidence suggests that it is more of a first installment with supplements almost sure to come along.

To be sure, the country is in acute economic distress. Economic activity which slipped very sharply at the end of last year has been flat ever since. The President's chief economist, Alan Greenspan of the Council of Economic Advisors, sees no prospect for a pickup before the first or second quarter of next year.

That means a year and a half or more without economic growth. No matter what President Ford is pleased to say, that is, as Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board has acknowledged, a recession.

Food Costs

On the inflationary side, the 11 per cent annual rise registered in the consumer price figures is three or four times what is tolerable. While the latest wholesale price numbers level off, the recent drop in expected corn and soybean production promises another increase in food costs later on this year.

Big wage claims—especially in the coal negotiations, which could lead to a strike next month—are in the offing. That will inevitably generate pressure for price increases since the big price gains of the past year have come in fuel and food, not industry as a whole.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Tokyo Industrialist, Ex-Envoy Mounted Nobel Drive for Sato

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The board chairman of Japan's largest construction company and a retired Japanese ambassador to the United Nations today discussed their roles in a successful worldwide drive to win the Nobel Peace Prize for former Premier Kakichi Sato.

The campaign took 14 months and involved publication of a special book to impress the judges and active efforts by the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Nearly everybody in Japan and many persons throughout the world were surprised at the choice of Mr. Sato as a co-recipient of the award, announced Tuesday. Former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride was the other co-recipient. Among those who were not surprised were board chairman Moriohiko Kajima of the multimillion-dollar Kajima Corp. and former UN Ambassador Toshikazu Kase.

Mr. Kajima, who has been politically and personally close to Mr. Sato for many years, said work began in August of last year in the drive to secure the award for the former Japanese premier. As chairman of the Kajima Institute of International Peace, the industrialist had tried unsuccessfully in the past to obtain the peace award for another former Japanese premier and the wife of a premier. "We thought it was just about our time to get the prize," Mr. Kajima said.

Mr. Sato's opposition to Japan acquiring nuclear arms was a major argument for awarding the peace prize to him.

Something of a Hawk

Mr. Sato, who had closely backed U.S. foreign policy during the 1960s, had been considered something of a hawk in domestic terms and thus potentially offensive to China and the Soviet Union. In order to neutralize possible diplomatic critics, early in the drive Mr. Kajima obtained the backing of Premier Kakichi Tanaka, long a member of Mr. Sato's political faction, and the foreign minister at the time, Masayoshi Ohira.

"Sato didn't want to be nominated unless we got those signatures," the construction magnate recalled. Mr. Kase, who is president of the Kajima Corp.'s publishing subsidiary and a director of the Kajima Institute of International Peace, promoted Mr. Sato's nomination during a two-month trip to about 10 countries last fall in his capacity as a Foreign Ministry adviser.

According to reports here, the Foreign Ministry asked Japanese diplomats, particularly in Asian countries, to line up backers for Mr. Sato's nomination. The better management of weapons to avoid cost overruns such as those that occurred in the F-111 and C-54 aircraft projects.

On another matter, Gen. Brown challenged the wisdom of allowing a group of Soviet specialists to tour U.S. jetliner plants last fall.

The general said he understood that there were considerations other than national security involved in allowing such a tour, but that "obviously, they learned a lot from that tour."

The tour touched off a considerable fuss within the Air Force when it was learned that the Russians were being shown mass-production techniques at Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas for new wide-bodied commercial airliners. These planes can also be used for troop and military cargo airlifts, an area where the United States now holds a considerable lead over the Soviet Union.

Gen. Brown, an Air Force officer, acknowledged that at this point, at least, the Joint Chiefs were not planning any cuts in combat manpower for this year or next, or any shifts in strategy.

"I think you will find that there will be changes in the program that will be rather significant," Gen. Brown said. But he declined to say what those changes would be, suggested they were not yet worked out and indicated that Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger would eventually explain them.

Gen. Brown, an Air Force officer, acknowledged that at this point, at least, the Joint Chiefs were not planning any cuts in combat manpower for this year or next, or any shifts in strategy.

He spoke at a news conference, his first since becoming chairman in July.

Gen. Brown was questioned repeatedly about how the Pentagon will adjust to what it says is a loss of \$14 billion in purchasing power this year alone, and \$26-billion congressional cut. However, Gen. Brown's replies to the questions were, in sum, quite vague.

Privately, senior defense officials say the key factor in measuring the long-term impact will be the size of next year's budget, and possible supplemental budget requests, and whether they will provide additional funds to offset the higher inflation rates.

Officials have said there undoubtedly will be some procurement cuts and some personnel reductions this year no matter what happens. But the Pentagon can also stretch out many projects for a year if necessary and make rational reductions in non-strategic areas. Those officials say it will be difficult to make specific assessments as to whether the financial problems will force any dramatic shifts in policy until the dimensions of next year's budget become clear.

President Ford has urged his cabinet officers to seek still further budget reductions to hold down federal spending. But Gen. Brown gave no indication that the Pentagon has been asked to make further cuts in its original \$66-billion budget.

Gen. Schlesinger, who breakfasted with Mr. Ford yesterday, was not asked to make reductions beyond those already mandated by Congress.

Gen. Brown said that a number of actions were being taken, such as the cancellation of "marginal" maneuvers, joint training of U.S. in special skills and

Libya and France Said to Discuss New Mirage Deal

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Libya, which in 1980 ordered 100 Mirage fighter-bombers, is negotiating for the latest generation of Dassault's combat planes, the French press reported today.

Between 30 and 50 F-1Y Mirages are believed involved in the negotiations, which have been under way for several weeks now that France has abandoned its controversial embargo on arms sales to the so-called "battleground countries"—Israel, Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

The embargo, first applied after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, was lifted when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in August, confirmed Israeli charges that the Mirages sold to Libya were actually on Egyptian soil. Their presence there was in violation of the sales terms.

The French Air Force has ordered about 100 F-1Ys in their present version. It has promised to buy a more powerful model equipped with a new engine if the Dassault plane is chosen as a replacement to the aging U.S.-built Starfighter by Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway.

Cairo Jails 2 as Spies

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (UPI)—An Egyptian military court has sentenced two Egyptian brothers, Mohammed and Amin Mahmoud, to life imprisonment and 15 years all respectively on charges of spying for Israel, the Middle East News Agency said today.

campaign received added impetus after Tadahiko Kimura, a former chief cabinet secretary of Mr. Sato, became foreign minister in July.

The Norwegian committee, which administers the \$100,000 peace prize, prefers that a candidate have written at least one book. Since Mr. Sato's writings had been only in Japanese, and not pertinent to the peace award, his backers prepared and financed a limited hardcover English edition of his state speeches, with an introduction emphasizing his constant quest for peace.

Only 500 copies of "In Quest of Peace and Freedom" were printed, and none were placed on public sale. Mr. Sato's introduction was ghostwritten by Mr. Kase.

Last Dec. 28, Mr. Kajima and Mr. Kase presented the Nobel Prize nomination of Mr. Sato, 73, to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, endorsed by 17 cabinet members, judges and other prominent citizens, including the incumbent premier and foreign minister. On Jan. 28, the Japanese ambassador in Oslo presented the nomination to the Norwegian committee.

Quiet diplomatic lobbying continued through the spring and summer. Several weeks before the award was announced, Mr. Kase visited Norway and met the members of the Nobel committee.

Opposition parties and many independent-minded citizens are outraged over the award. The English language Japan Times, which served as the job printer for the Sato book, called the award "a highly improbable choice" and suggested that it should have been given instead to the millions of Japanese whose death in World War II created "a national ethos of pacifism" in the postwar era.

But the minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos, said that Peking had not officially told Lisbon that independence for Mozambique and Angola was a precondition to establishing ties. Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, gained independence last month.

Mr. Almeida Santos could not say when relations with China might be established, but said Portugal had made it clear that it wanted them.

Last night, in Macao, Mr. Almeida Santos said that the decolonization policy would not apply to that Portuguese enclave on the Chinese coast, the Associated Press reported. He called Macao's status "unique."



Eisaku Sato

Minister Says Portugal Seeks Ties With China

HONG KONG, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Portugal believes that the decolonization of its overseas territories will pave the way for the early establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the Portuguese overseas territory minister said here tonight.

But the minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos, said that Peking had not officially told Lisbon that independence for Mozambique and Angola was a precondition to establishing ties.

Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, gained independence last month.

Mr. Almeida Santos could not say when relations with China might be established, but said Portugal had made it clear that it wanted them.

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Major Crisis Seen in Spain; Anti-Communist Front Urged

MADRID, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Political moderates warned today that Spain, gripped by political tension and labor unrest, may be approaching a major crisis.

The warnings came as thousands of industrial workers were idled by illegal stoppages. Police have made hundreds of political arrests in recent weeks, but most of the persons detained have been released.

One warning came from Tachito, a Christian-Democrat group associated with the Catholic Church. It said that "confusion and anxiety are overflowing" and urged the government to tell the people where the nation is headed.

In another warning of an uncertain future, the monarchist newspaper ABC, Spain's biggest, appealed to moderates to form a national alliance to prevent a "probable" Communist take-over when the 35-year reign of Generalissimo Francisco Franco comes to an end.

Pressures Build Up

The two statements reflected the political pressures that have been building since the illness of Gen. Franco, 81. The pressures have been increased by an economic recession and by recent events in neighboring Portugal, where a 48-year-old rightist regime was toppled in an army coup that resulted in Communist participation in the government.

ABC said in a full-page editorial that Spanish politicians, bankers, businessmen and churchmen have joined a "nation-wide ultra-opportunist run toward the left."

"Everybody rushes to cross to the other side. It is now difficult to find Spanish politicians who do not profess they are leftists," ABC added.

"Would it not be more logical and sensible if all these people who now try to pass themselves off as leftists realized that they belong to the right and are not ashamed of it, especially since half of free Europe votes the conservative ticket?"

"Is there not a vital necessity in Spain to form a well-organized and firm, united right which can stop the pendulum from swinging all the way, with the probable result of a Communist dictatorship?"

Gen. Franco's illness sparked the birth of a cluster of underground "democratic juntas" and similar organizations grouping foes of the regime dedicated to bringing about its downfall. The present wave of strikes—illegal under Spanish law—has been better organized than any in recent years, political sources said.

The strikes, some for wage increases but others purely political, according to the government-controlled trade-union organization, have appeared to follow a rotating pattern involving different parts of the country.

Socialists Meet in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—The Spanish Socialist party—an illegal organization in Spain—opened a three-day congress here today with a reassessment of the party's tactics and policies since its last congress two years ago.

A delegate at today's opening session called for "a grouping together of all authentic democratic elements in Spain" when Gen. Franco dies or retires.

A longtime party member said such a grouping would not include the Spanish Communist party, or any party to the left of the Socialists, or to the right of Spain's fledgling Christian Democrat groups.

He said the consensus among delegates was that the party should refuse to cooperate with Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, who has been designated to take over from Gen. Franco and become king.

Soviet SST Makes Flight On Air Route

Tu-144 in Service Sometime Next Year

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Tupolev 144 supersonic airliner has made its first flight over a regular route of the state-run Aeroflot airline, the newspaper Trud said today.

Trud said that the SST flew from Moscow to Baku and Tashkent in Central Asia and back under normal working conditions. It said that the aircraft will begin regular service on the route before the end of next year.

The newspaper indicated that the aircraft has been modified since the crash of a prototype during the Paris Air Show in June, 1973, which killed 13 persons.

Computer-Guided Model

It said that the Tashkent flight was made by a computer-guided production model, one of two now flying.

Carrying an Aeroflot crew as well as its regular test pilots, the aircraft covered the 2,400 miles between the three cities in two hours and 38 minutes, not counting a stopover in Baku, Trud said.

This meant an average speed of 911 miles an hour.

Trud said that the production model differs from the prototype by the addition of small stabilizing wings, an improvement of the engine intakes and a reduction of the undercarriage.

Without giving a firm date, the newspaper said that the Tu-144 will enter service with Aeroflot before the end of the current five-year plan—meaning sometime next year.

The plane originally was to have gone into service in late 1973. The Russians have not explained the delay.



Y GROUND—Crewmen of the French liner France the ship in Le Havre Friday after a month-long strike at sea. The crew decided to end the "occ" and leave a 121-man security force on board authorities decided what to do with the ship.

ice Arrest 8 and Seek 12 a 1970 Coup Plot in Italy

I, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Police arrested eight persons, 12 more and searched sea of two retired air

naval in connection with plots for a coup that was out by rain.

trater, acting on the basis money from an alleged who lives in Switzerland, 0 arrest warrants against associates of the late Prince Valerio Borghese.

arrested seven persons c, Bari and Pisa, including police officials. They also the former commander-urist ranger corps that 1 on Rome on the night

lot, also searched 90 homes, g those of retired Gen. anelli, a former air force staff, and Gen. Giuseppe The two generals were that they were under

ation, states said that those 1 were charged with plotting armed insurrection against e, for which they could e imprisonment if con-The magistrates said that under investigation are d of the same crime.

Vito Miceli, who headed lity intelligence service ree months ago, was no-hat he was suspected of fng information about

investigation of the alleged s born under way since agistrates said that they way on the basis of addi-formation which the nee service collected in and from Remo Orlandini, n builder described as one y men in the plot.

ding to past official a group of rightists under e, who died earlier this Spain, plotted to seize Dec. 8, 1970. They said 100-man forest ranger unit itterdale, 50 miles from marched to the city's out-der pretext of an exer- were to occupy television from which Borghese, a World War II hero, plan- broadcast a take-over

ation, al hundred men were as- 1 in three Roman gymnase, according to unofficial some armed men even 1 into the Interior Minis- headquarters of the na- mical. At the last moment, ng to reports, the coup was

f Nordling s; Figured in is Liberation

IS, Oct. 7 (Reuters)—h industrialist Rolf Nor- 81, who played a role in ervation of Paris in 1944, ed here, members of his said yesterday.

August, 1944, Mr. Nordling equisted by his brother, then Swedish consul in to cross German lines ac- 1 by members of the 1 National Resistance Com- to press U.S. Gen. Omar y to move his troops faster 1 the occupied city.

s was liberated from Ger- occupation Aug. 25, 1944.

e Lulse von Kaschnitz ANKURFURT, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Lulse von Kaschnitz, 23, in Germany for her stories oms of World War II, died day.

s von Kaschnitz earned ar- 1st German literary prize, ing the Goethe Award, 1 her career as a writer said

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Cairo Jails 2 as Spies

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (UPI)—An Egyptian military court has sentenced two Egyptian brothers, Mohammed and Amin Mahmoud, to life imprisonment and 15 years all respectively on charges of spying for Israel, the Middle East News Agency said today.

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'Caper' at the National Theatre

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 11 (REUTERS).—While it is not quite on a par with Nero fiddling while Rome burned, the Royal Court Theatre, supposedly a socially committed organization, has marked this week of political confrontation and general election by presenting a play of quite stupefying banality and boredom, one which seems an evasion of responsibility.

Its author, Ken Campbell, is noted for his "Roadshow," a sort of pub entertainment, full of deliberately bad acts that provided the audience has the chance to drink while watching, can communicate a manic joy. His play, "The Great Caper"—as one of the characters says, "since it's all a choice of capers, choose the biggest and let 'The Great Caper' be the title of your play"—is presumably not meant to be de-

liberately bad, although, despite the efforts of an energetic cast and director, that is what it is. It is also offensive, particularly in a scene of simulated intercourse that ends the first act, with Katie Allan being handled as if she were no more than a lump of meat. What offends even more is the totally inert language of the play. However hard the actors fling away at their excessively long speeches—recounting insignificant moments in their lives in obsessive detail—the words remain dead, lacking rhythm and sense.

Inspiration

Mr. Campbell would have us believe that his inspiration is the writing of Charles Fort, that man of wild talents, the historian of strange events who collated information about a world that most of us would not recognize. It was a place where people step-

ped behind a hedge and were never seen again, where men appeared naked on the streets from nowhere, where frogs rained from the sky, and where farmers saw things that looked like white horses swimming in the air.

It was, in short, our own world as recorded in odd stories in newspapers and scientific journals, stories that most people wonder at and then forget. While Mr. Fort recounted these unexplained phenomena with great wit and style, mounting a ferociously sustained attack on closed scientific minds, and building an alternative universe that was perfectly logical if bizarre in which this planet was stationary and the stars were openings in a revolving shell, Mr. Campbell does nothing with his material but hint at an interconnected universe and maintain that taking down one's trousers is a philosophic act.

He presents us with Eugene Grimley (Richard O'Callaghan), who is recruited from a transatlantic condition by Ion (Warren Mitchell) and Stu (Ken Campbell), two students of the bizarre. Together, they set off in search of Eugene's perfect woman. Most of the time is passed by long introspective speeches from Eugene and Ion, who takes off his trousers at one point to show that he has the hindquarters of a baboon. How this quest turned out I do not know, as I was finally driven from the theater by these tedious monologues. Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Mitchell exert themselves mightily and Nicholas Wright directs with as much pace as possible, but they are defeated by the language. Mr.

Campbell himself plays a mainly passive onlooker, smiling indulgently during the performance and, at the end of the more pretentious speeches, uttering the encouraging words "Nice one!"

He even says it after Eugene has taken up most of the first half of the play detailing his boring relationships with six of his girlfriends, ending with some schoolboyish punning: "I had given her and sent her so many presents in the past—not, mind you, because I thought she'd want the stuff—half the gear was ludicrous crap, intentionally bizarre Victorian antique bric-a-brac—bound volume of the 'Advanced Succulent Grower'—but in order to see if it would elicit any response—rarely did—and now, finally, my presence was my present—I, I wouldn't do anything—I would just see what she did with this present."

Dreadful one, Ken I can see no justification at all for staging "The Great Caper," other

than to give us to a few actors. Following, as it does on the National Theatre's disastrous production of Peter Nichols' "The Prey," it suggests that something is wrong with current artistic judgments at the subsidized theaters, that loyalty to colleagues is outweighing other considerations.

The National Theatre's production of Eduardo de Filippo's "Saturday, Sunday, Monday"—dating from the Olivier regime—has now opened at the Queens Theatre with most of its original cast, although Laurence Olivier's Mad Hatter of a grandfather has been lost. I reviewed the play warmly before, and it remains an entertaining experience, with two fine performances from Joan Plowright and Frank Finlay as wife and husband who conduct a marital squabble during the elaborate ritual of an Italian Sunday lunch for all their huge family.

There is much to admire in



Warren Mitchell, Ken Campbell, Richard O'Callaghan in Campbell's "Great Caper."

Opera Henze's 'Bassarids' Offers Rewards—But as Symphony

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 11 (REUTERS).—The extravagant praise lavished by some critics on Hans Werner Henze's "The Bassarids" recalls Edward Harnick's reaction when Siegfried Wagner called "Hansel and Gretel" the most important opera since "Parsifal." "An irritating pronouncement," said Harnick, who hadn't liked it much, "and the worst of it is—that it is true."

"The Bassarids," following its British premiere by the English National Opera at the Coliseum last night, with the composer as both producer and conductor, has been ranked by local critics with "Wozzeck," "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" and "Turandot" among the opera masterpieces of this century. That, too, is probably reasonable if one accepts "masterpieces" as meaning simply the best of a pretty thin lot.

The secret of its superiority, I suspect, that Henze has diverted his revolutionary predilections into political rather than musical theory, and chosen to articulate them in an essentially conservative musical language, albeit in idiom and syntax to Mahler and Strauss than to Schoenberg. If the often cruelly high tessitura he requires of the voices conforms to modern fashion, and is damaging alike to textual intelligibility and vocal health, it is a fashion set by Strauss. Like Strauss and Mahler, Henze is a master of the orchestra, and his is more traditional than either in its deployment.

Given a libretto by W. H. Auden and Chester Kallman, drawn from Euripides' "The Bacchae," and concerned with the opposing ethics of Apollo and Dionysus, the sacrifice of intelligibility is probably just as well. Opera is not a satisfactory forum for dialectical disputation, and least of all when the development of the argument is rendered both ambiguous and ambivalent by the droll fact that Auden saw Dionysus as the villain of the piece, while for Henze he is the hero.

Henze views "The Bassarids," even when as handsomely produced, sung and played as it is at the Coliseum, as essentially a symphony. Thus heard, it offers substantial rewards, although hardly in sufficient abundance

satisfactorily to sustain two and a half hours without intermission.

"The Bassarids" dates from 1968, when it was introduced at the Salzburg Festival. Henze has written no opera since, and has no intention of writing one in the future. If we are to infer from this a conclusion that opera is simply not a 20th-century form, then Henze is to be applauded for more than just the several very effective episodes in "The Bassarids."

Arts Agenda

The Lyons Opera will open its season Oct. 15 with a new production, in French, of Less Jancsó's "Jancsó" in a staging by Ernst Pöschgen and with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp. Theodor Guschlbauer will conduct and the cast will be headed by Dany Barraud in the title part with Michèle Vilma as Kostelníková, Nicholas Di Virgilio as Laca and Maurice Malevsky as Steva. Later performances will be Oct. 18, 19, 23, 25, 27 and 30.

Under the title of "Die Sommerliche," Giorgio Strehler will stage a one-evening version of Goldoni's "Trilogia della Villaggio," at the end of October, the first staging by the Italian director for Vienna's Burgtheater. The trio of full-length plays, related by plot and characters, was first produced in Strehler's one-evening version in 1954 at his own Piccolo Teatro di Milano, which at the time marked the revival of virtually forgotten pieces by Goldoni. The trilogy will be performed in the German translation by Piero Raimondo and with sets and costumes by Ezio Frigerio. The premiere performance is scheduled for Oct. 31.

Stravinsky's opera "The Nightingale" and "Oedipus Rex" will enter the repertoire of the Hessische Staatstheater in Darmstadt on Oct. 12 in productions by Harro Dicks and sets and costumes by Rudi Barth and Leo Trübner. Hans Dreier will conduct "The Nightingale" and Mathias Husmann "Oedipus Rex." The double-bill will be repeated on Oct. 18, 25 and 31.

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For Sale: Tower of London Works

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Oct. 11 (REUTERS).—Should a museum sell pieces from its collections? That question is raised by the sale of arms and armor from the Tower of London to be held Tuesday at Sotheby's.

Running through the 62 lots to be sold, it is clear that the collection is a mixed bag. The English cultural patrimony loses little by the sale of a dog collar, even a dog collar such as the one inscribed "C.R. Richardson, 76, Regiment," of the 19th century. And no one will be disturbed by the sale of 14 halberds, with stands of the 19th century, carried by javelin men at county court sessions.

A complete set of horse armor in German 18th-century style is no more than a late 18th-century Viennese copy. Indeed, the catalogue points out that it was probably made by Winckelmeyer, a craftsman who worked in Vienna before 1900. Disposing of such pieces is justified; more museums could weed out their collections in this way.

But when it comes to such pieces as a fine English battle helmet, datable to the mid-16th century, doubts begin. The catalogue points out that it was part of the collection of the Earl of Pembroke. What it doesn't say is that the Earl of Pembroke had the last private English armory which had been preserved for centuries until it was sold before World War I. One could argue that this is a piece to which historical significance is attached.

That is even truer of the 14th-century sword with a straight blade, 34 centimeters long, which was exhumed from Penbridge Castle. The sword was sold at an auction of Penbridge Castle property in November, 1956, and acquired by the Tower of London. It is not a great work of art and its condition is poor. But the number of pieces from properly recorded sites is limited. Is the £200 to £400 it is likely to fetch worth the loss to the nation?

One feels doubts about other pieces, which though of little in-

The Art Market

trinsic merit, might have historical value—such as the English standard-issue armor from the 18th century on it must be remembered that the Tower is not just a museum, part of which dates to the Norman period, but was the national arsenal for centuries. A lot of pieces that one might regard as ordinary have been there since they were made, and all may be considered as part of a whole, a whole of inestimable value.

Claude Blair, keeper of the metalwork department of the Victoria and Albert Museum and an authority on English arms and armor, points out that the Tower became a showplace as early as the 16th century. After the civil war, what remained of the royal arms and armor was brought to the Tower, and when Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, a "line of kings," a fanciful set of figures in full armor on horseback, was set up.

Samuel Meyrick, an antiquary who wrote the first serious books on the armor of the Tower, did away with what Blair calls the stilted figures. The Tower then started making purchases to fill in gaps, and a new building in neo-Gothic style was built against the white Tower to house the collections. The first curator of the armories was appointed in the late 19th century.

However, that did not yet exclude the purely functional use of the Tower, which was under the jurisdiction of the War Office until 1915. Firearms were then still stored in the Tower. In this way, it can be regarded as a unique institution—an arsenal and a military museum combined in one for 400 years; as such the institution is a monument lock, stock and barrel.

Mint Condition

Should it part with some of its pieces, say, for example, sell one or two of the several hundred late 18th-century pistols in mint condition that it stores? To this question an affirmative answer

Part of Saddle

One may certainly wonder whether the sale of part of a saddle steel—or to use the accurate technical jargon: "the right-hand bow and cantle plates"—from a Milanese saddle of the third quarter of the 18th century is necessary. The fantastic quality of the embossed battle scene makes it a marvelous work of art even to someone who is not interested in armor as such. Blair admits there are very few pieces of this type in the open market—or even in museums—excepting the huge collections in Vienna and Dresden. The Victoria and Albert has nothing of the kind—only a fragmentary piece which is, nevertheless, one of its most prized possessions. Among the few comparable pieces, illustrated in works accessible to the general public, is another saddle steel in Waddesdon Manor in the James A. de Rothschild collection, of which the catalogue reasons, written by Blair, has just been published by the Office du Livre, Fribourg, Switzerland, under the auspices of the National Trust. Even that, however, is not directly comparable, for it was made by a French craftsman of the Ecole de Fontainebleau. The main argument that could justify the sale is its condition: The steel has been cleaned with acid, a considerable drawback for collectors' standards. But how many other pieces are available?

However, when pressed, Blair concedes that even that sort of sale does not make him very happy. "They are setting up an unfortunate precedent... because there is a limit to what the Tower can sell. The Treasury might not grasp this and someone may one day want to pressure the Tower into selling some pistols or helmets just because they won't be able to see the difference between pieces."

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History Through Key Show

by Genauer

"I embrace the... and sit at the altar," wrote Rembrandt broad enough on the one hand, a country wedding, her, Jasper Johns' beer cans. It also somewhere in between 70 artists included Whitney Museum's Painter's America: Urban Life, 1810-

as good enough for it necessarily good poets and painters in because the artist's "embrace" meant the familiarity of the races. If it has no result is apt to be the subject itself. doesn't look for a y. a Vermeer, who noble of a house-milk, among some rustic, pragmatic America. But a be, or a Bowland-such bite into their of London? Even a ring the vitality of s in 17th-century

History

Homer's here, and Bakins, and that's And maybe East-William Mount and Bingham at old the little list of the show's general we got to the 20th c are John Sloan, Mrs. George Luks, a quality lineup at generosity. After nothing. What an exhibition of social

t mean it's an event eal, even nostalgic at it can't stimulate extra-aesthetic resistance, the way neded the slavery rather, only a few question, merely re-mores of their soci- several pictures in e being picked on, ded, in any case, npany of whites. A nids intensely listening on a wall out-where a fiddler plays sure of two whites, 1847 picture. "The use." It does show, rding to a catalogue Patricia Hills, the ator who assembled at "the appreciation universal." To put it, it shows he's got

owe's "Slave Market," Virginia," a lineup ives in best bib and lere with bright bows, happily expectant et of moving to new Rogers is seen in a re called "The Slave carrying a black



John Lewis Krimmel's "Country Wedding: Bishop White" among the works included in the Whitney Museum exhibition

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Officiating" (1819), among on U.S. life, 1810 to 1910.

man, woman and their children standing before the block while an auctioneer leads the bidding for them. But "The Slave Auction," wrote Rogers himself, as quoted in the show catalogue, "tells such a strong story that none of the stores will receive it to sell for fear of offending their Southern customers." Even in 1859 there was, it would seem, a kind of rating system responsive to public taste.

The idiom of lining up figures, or grouping them together in a firmly circumscribed space, is a curious one, suggesting, possibly, that 19th-century rural Americans were exposed to not a little touring theater and thought of paintings as tableaux. Most often the view is head on, as into a processional arch, and the dramatic personae are posed in stock attitudes. One of the more amusing examples is seen in Mount's "The Painter's Triumph," with the painter holding his palette aloft in a bravura gesture rather suggesting the violinist in the familiar perfume ad.

That most tired of compositional clichés in traditional painting, the basic pyramid (pictorial stability is what it was for), also becomes boring beyond words as one goes by painting after painting with a tall, generally standing central figure balanced by shorter seated figures each side, all grouped around table, hearth, tree.

Convention Discarded

It's in the rare world where the convention is discarded, or even rarer, used in an entirely fresh way, that one realizes again that it wasn't the times but the talents that are responsible for the pedestrian character of the Whitney show. George Caleb Bingham, in his handsome "Fiddlers Playing Cards," set his pyramid the raft itself seen in perspective—directly on the canvas edge in the picture foreground, using it like a raked stage for his six figures, against a striking and imaginative "backdrop" of pale misty river and wooded banks. And a few men painting farm scenes found themselves so fascinated by the patterns of cut hay (Oris Bullard, for example, and Nathan John-

son), that they subordinated composition and made the painting of the stabbing diagonals a technical tour de force bringing to mind nothing less than the frenetic brushwork of the abstract expressionists a century later—and that's about as far from 19th century genre painting as it's possible to get.

Anyway, the new Whitney exhibition is mostly a pictorialization of the homely virtues we associate with life in naive, expanding America around a century ago. It's too bad homely virtues so often turn out to make homely pictures. One must hope that future exercises in celebrating the Bicentennial, which this exhibition is, will more successfully wed sentiment to quality.

Meanwhile a second big museum exhibition has opened which may also be read in terms of its time. This is the Ilya Bolotowsky retrospective at the Guggenheim Museum.

The frame of reference here, for anyone who's been around a while or understands his art history, is the Depression-WPA 30s. Not because Bolotowsky paints in the social realist idiom that is generally regarded as that time's prevalent style—even as sentimental genre is regarded as the style of the mid-19th century—but precisely because he does not. The fact is that Bolotowsky was painting cool geometrical abstractions even before the mid-30s, and that he wasn't alone at all. Others working in the same vein included Harry Holtzman, Burgoyne Diller, Charles Shaw, Stuart Davis as the most important among them, and enough others to form a significant group known as American Abstract Artists.

What happened was that the vein of pictorial realism, a long tradition in American art, and represented in the '30s by men like Thomas Benton doing the rural scene found themselves a strong and voluble critic-spokesman in Thomas Craven, while urban painters picturing mostly the Depression, like Raphael Soyer, William Gropper, Reginald Marsh, found their own supporters and, in fact, needed none since their works were so vivid

a recreation of the scene at every hand. Both groups struck a responsive chord in the public during the strongly nationalistic years of World War II. Much else was happening, however. The generation that followed, confronted by the bombastic counter-realist style that came to be known as abstract expressionism, assumed that everything that preceded it had been provincial, illustrative realism. The notion gained such credence that WPA art became, almost, a pejorative word covering the art of a whole period.

As a matter of fact, Diller, a totally uncompromising abstractionist working in the vein of Mondrian, served as head of the WPA mural project for the New York area. Bolotowsky was also on the project and included in the show is a sketch for a mural he designed for a housing project in Brooklyn in 1936.

It was, actually, much closer to the abstract-surrealist caprices of Miro than to Mondrian, as are most of his later works. Miro, it's been forgotten, was an enormous influence on many New York artists 40 years ago. (There was a famous night club-gambling casino that sat high on the Palisades across the Hudson River and was decorated with acres of murals à la Miro.) Bolotowsky is principally interesting, therefore, because he hitched his wagon to two stars whose radiance wouldn't become apparent to many younger artists for decades. Over the years, the exhibition shows, he moved away from Miro to evolve a less capricious style based on the firm vertical-horizontal grid of Mondrian. It wasn't until the '60s that he simplified his pictures even further, to the point where he now seems closer to the stripes of Stella and Barnett Newman.

What he does now—and has always done—is extremely handsome, with lines pure, color brilliant and resonant, command of space and a sure authority. What's lacking in him is the powerful compositional tensions of Mondrian, the sense of spiritual involvement so total that the Dutch master's work can be read as projections of life's own tensions and aspirations. He remains, nevertheless, a most superior and highly refined decorator.

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Louis Pons, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Nov. 23. An authentic Peruvian mummy, scrunched up in the fetal position, sits on the middle of a real motorcycle that has undergone a surreal change after a prolonged stay in the port of Marseilles. An assemblage by Louis Pons. Pons has regularly used dedicated animals—rats and cats, for instance—in his works, and still does, but this, to my knowledge is the first instance of human remains being used in this way outside the catacombs. My initial encounter with the mummy occurred several years ago when I visited the artist's studio. It sat there, gray-skinned and impressive—awesome, in fact. In the gallery, involuntarily clowning on the motorcycle, the dead Peruvian looked like an old acquaintance caught in a rather foolish situation. Visitors glanced at him and walked by as though his presence were really quite unremarkable. In Pons's assemblages it is not easy to discern where the ironic dual ends and where a trashman's hymn to Almighty Death begins.

Gaj, Pletsch, Reaga, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to Oct. 31.

Three Polish engravers. Gaj and Pletsch express themselves through the repetitive metaphors of dreams. Pletsch in particular relates an endless journey in a railway compartment, cluttered with passengers, huge flapping coats hanging from the racks, straps with immense buckles. Reaga is represented by delicate pencil drawings that trace the folds and wrinkles in a tablecloth, and engravings of flowers and insects that reflect an admiration for Dürer.

Claude Lalanne, Galerie Sven,

221 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to Nov. 10.

Claude Lalanne and her husband are well known for their rhinoceros writing-desk (or is it a hat?) and other preciously wrought pieces of fantasy furniture. This show is devoted to her work alone and to her jewelry. Necklaces of gilded copper leaves made from real leaves transmuted through the galvanoplastic process. A gilded moulage of a woman's bare midriff, to be worn over an evening gown as a belt. A leafy dinner set that looks very pretty, though one wonders what it feels like to eat from a spoon in the shape of a ridge-veined leaf.

Pieces from the Edward G. Robinson Collection, Galerie Nichido, 61 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Nov. 9.

The Edward G. Robinson collection was put on sale in Los Angeles in January, 1973. Some 18 works were bought by this gallery, which is showing a few of them of excellent quality: Picasso, Degas, Soultain, Renoir, Vuillard, Redon, Rouault and Dufy.

Gianni Dova, Galerie Philippe Reichenbach, 15 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8, to Oct. 25.

Dova, an Italian painter settled in Brittany, paints firmly structured, two-dimensional abstract compositions that somehow bear the mark of the artist's passage through surrealism. A shade of deep Mediterranean blue dominates over all other colors and the canvas is covered with a texture of fibrous wrinkles. There is a sort of assertive mellow to what he does, of the kind one finds, say, in Verdi or Respighi.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

The Qashqai and Their Neighbors, the Textile Gallery, 8 Cork Street, London W.1, to Oct. 24.

Killins are those all-purpose objects—blankets, carpets, quilts, tablecloths—woven by the nomads of the Near and Middle East. The Qashqai, a Persian tribe, of whose kilims this show consists, have a tradition of pure and open design, curiously reminiscent of the late canvases of Morris Louis.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12-13, 1974

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(Continued on Page 24)

an Note angers Officials

Issue Seen
Petrodollars

Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary officials said such a policy would be "a disaster."

Sources here, however, said that at least government notes would be sold to the public.

Any officials took a "strongly negative" view of the plan, saying it would be "a disaster."

They said the plan would be "a disaster."

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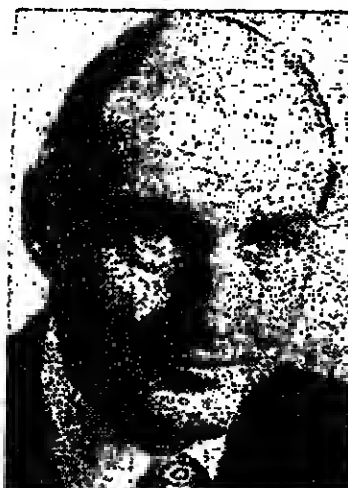
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Andrew Butler

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Dow Chemical Europe has named Andrew Butler a vice-president. Mr. Butler has been director of administration for Dow's activities in Europe, Africa, and the Near East.

Philip Hubbard has joined the board of Orion Bank Ltd., London, as a managing director. He was formerly a vice-president with Morgan & Stanley in New York.

Armstrong Equipment's French spare parts subsidiary, Armstrong Autoparts, has named Hugh White and Denis Jopling to the board of directors. Mr. White is marketing director and Mr. Jopling director of export marketing.

David Morgan has been appointed director of marketing for Europe and the Middle East at Quality Inns International's European division. He was formerly general manager of Odette Hotels in Belgium. The company has also named Gus Renna a vice-president at the division.

Germany's EEC understood to have explained to Bonn transactions, which were stopped. In Finance Ministry said it had no role in the matter. The notes of up to four

sure from its central bank called off its notes signed not to sell any maturities of below

ice officials said the necessary to cover 974 billion of 1.5 billion to be covered through wing in next year's

man View understood to have it does not really the petrodollars and as they flow into one

re EEC. Finance minister the community, Ger-s have asserted that they would be the prime

trudollars investments as healthy trade and upshots while other members, such as

and Britain, face up to 80 billion this up to EEC calculation

man for the German ality decided that \$1 tes were issued to all He said a total of

the (837 million) of issued that were not sale to foreigners. the theoretical mon-dred by foreigners was

though it is not ber the entire amount try, he said.

The Chamber of Commerce has referred this contention, in the

Now, the Frankfurt-based Chamber of Commerce, representing the approximately 50 American-owned firms that would be affected, is contending that such a change in their workers' status would violate the rights guaranteed them by the 1954 German-American trade treaty.

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Petrodollar Recycling Hit By EEC Aide

Says Only Solution
Is to Reduce Oil Use

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's monetary and economic commissioner, Willem Hafkamp, strongly implied today that the recycling of petrodollars will not solve oil consumer countries' payments problems in the medium or long term.

"In the long run, you cannot fill the holes in payments balances by increasing indebtedness," Mr. Hafkamp told the West German chambers of industry and commerce at a meeting in West Berlin.

Mr. Hafkamp's view agrees with that of U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, who said yesterday that petrodollar recycling really means "escaping reality" and "piling debt on top of debt."

Mr. Burns said all nations must cut down the use of oil to put pressure on world oil prices.

For EEC countries, Mr. Hafkamp said, the long-term task is to save energy, develop domestic sources of energy and balance higher oil and raw material costs through more exports.

"This means we have to produce more, invest more and consume less than would be normally necessary," he said.

He noted that the commission has worked out plans to reduce the external share in the EEC's total energy supplies to 40 per cent by 1985 from the current 65 per cent.

The ambitious plan requires great research efforts for new energy sources, risky projects for developing such sources and costly investment in nuclear power plants, Mr. Hafkamp said.

He also announced that "to

cept in cases where a firm's actions are demonstrably harmful to the public welfare.

Bonn government sources say that these points were considered when the law was drafted and that the Cabinet concluded that it was in conformity with both the U.S. treaty and the German Constitution.

Speakers for the U.S. Embassy here acknowledge that they forwarded the report to the State Department at the chamber's request. However, the spokesman added, the matter is still under study in Washington and the U.S. government has neither reached any decisions nor made any representations to Bonn at this point.

Challenge Denounced

The issue is so politically sensitive that past complaints by the Chamber of Commerce against the codetermination law have been denounced by both government and party leaders as an interference in domestic affairs.

The Chamber of Commerce has replied that American firms, engaged in everything from automobile manufacturing to food processing, have invested between \$10 billion and \$13 billion in West Germany. This represents approximately 45 per cent of all foreign investment in this country.

Last spring the chamber engaged Wilhelm Wengler, a prominent law professor at the Free University of Berlin, to analyze the legality of the bill. His report, which was completed in August, has not been made public but is known to support the chamber's contention that the proposed law contravenes the provisions of the 1954 treaty.

Rights of Americans

That was one of the agreements under which the postwar occupation was brought to an end and German sovereignty restored to the Bonn government. The trade treaty, among other things, spelled out the so-called "residual rights" of American firms operating in Germany after the change-over.

Sources who have seen Prof. Wengler's analysis say he reached the conclusion that the codetermination law cannot legally be applied to any American-owned or controlled firms that are presently established in the country.

His opinion, the sources say, derives from the treaty's provisions protecting the right of the stockholders to determine the management, structure and policy of a company from being changed by third-party action beyond their control. This prohibition, Prof. Wengler concluded, applies to the German government ex-

cept in cases where a firm's actions are demonstrably harmful to the public welfare.

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Challenge Denounced

Serious Threat Is Seen As U.S. Debts Increase

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP).—The total debt of every segment of American society has swelled to \$2,500 billion and poses a serious threat to the nation's economy in this inflationary period, Business Week magazine says in its latest edition.

"Never has the debt economy seemed more vulnerable, with a distressing number of borrowers and lenders in precarious shape," the magazine said.

Since the close of World War II, the nation has borrowed an average net of \$200 million a day, the magazine said. Now the debt is so huge that it would take more than one-third the gross national product of Japan, the world's second-largest capitalist economy, just to pay this year's interest on the American debt, the magazine said.

Of the total debt, \$1,000 billion is in corporate debt, \$800 billion in mortgage debt, \$500 billion in U.S. government debt, \$200 billion in state and local government debt, and \$300 billion in consumer debt.

Business Week said the debt "is an ominous heavy burden with the world as it is today—ravaged by inflation, threatened with economic depression, torn apart by the massive redistribution of wealth that has accompanied the soaring price of oil."

The magazine said the consensus among economists is that the economy is still not overburdened but the breaking point is drawing near.

The magazine said corporations had tripled their debt in the past 15 years, and consumer debt had soared 50 per cent in the past three years.

In a separate article, the magazine says that a survey of 550 major nonfinancial corporations found that 23 per cent, or 114, of the companies as of last June "had amassed more total debt... than they carried in equity."

"Despite record corporate earnings, just covering the interest on this mountain of fixed obligations is rapidly becoming a major corporate headache and a disturbing threat to the very survival of many," the magazine says.

He gave no further details to the congressional Joint Economic Committee of these other rescue operations, but in response to a question, he said that the Fed would always unhesitatingly "save our institutions" even if hefty loans were to affect the ongoing monetary policy.

If the Federal Reserve had failed to come to the assistance of Franklin National Bank last May, Mr. Burns said, the consequences would have been grave. "I devoted a great deal of my personal time and energy to preventing what would have been an international financial panic, and to make sure that we protected the taxpayer's dollar," he said.

The \$1.75 billion in loans to Franklin, he said, were offset by contractions in other Federal Reserve investments. Hence monetary policy was largely unaffected.

Mr. Burns said that "the entire financial world can breathe more easily and is breathing more easily" now that "a decent marriage" has been arranged for Franklin, which had been the nation's 20th-largest. Earlier this week, it was merged into European-American Trust Co., and the Fed's liabilities were taken over by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Mr. Burns conceded that no central bank anywhere "ever came close" to the Fed's massive rescue operation for Franklin.

Under persistent questioning by Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., who wanted to know "if Uncle Sam is going to get his \$1.75 billion back," Mr. Burns firmly defended the loans.

"You must ask what kind of a world we would have had if the Franklin Bank would have been allowed to fail," he told Rep. Reuss. "There would have been other failures and high costs—a deterioration of (investment) sentiment."

Attorneys for Goldman, Sachs said they will consider "very carefully" whether to appeal the verdict.

This is the first of 35 complaints filed against the firm after the Penn-Central went into bankruptcy on June 21, 1970. The suit charge, essentially, that the firm knew that the railroad was in a precarious financial condition but did not give that information to investors.

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Bank Rate Cuts Lift Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (HET).—Prices scored the third consecutive day of gains in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 10.09 points to 688.17. It had been down more than six points earlier in the day when profit-taking was under way.

The Dow index rose a total of 45.45 points in the previous two days of the rally.

Volume totaled 20.09 million shares, compared to 26.38 million yesterday. Advancing issues outnumbered declines 1,083 to 422.

Brokers said traders were encouraged by more cuts in bank prime rates today.

First National City Bank, the nation's second-largest commercial bank, announced a reduction in its prime rate to 11 1/2 per cent from 11 3/4 per cent, effective Monday.

It was the bank's second rate cut in two weeks and reflects the decline in key money market rates in recent days, according to analysts.

Shortly after Citibank's action, First National Bank of Chicago, the country's eighth-largest bank, announced the same 1/4-point reduction to 11 1/2 per cent, effective Tuesday.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.13 to 68.04.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.99 to 59.53.

The bond market closed out one of its most successful weeks in recent months today, with prices again advancing sharply across a broad front.

For the week, prices in many sectors scored gains of two to three points as the mood of the market did a sharp turn from deep pessimism to cautious optimism.

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Dealers attributed the turnaround in market psychology to the trend toward lower prime rates, hopes that President Ford's economic program will have the desired results in halting runaway inflation and indications the Federal Reserve is now moving toward an easing of its policy of monetary restraint.

Another significant factor being considered by the market is the rapid decline in some key money rates, which, dealers note, indicates that the decline in rates will continue for the foreseeable future.

A key consideration in this regard is the 90-day dealers placed commercial paper rate which is now posted at well under 10 per cent.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 17.06 points, closing at 648.08. The two-day rise totaled 45.45 points.

The largest two-day advance in the exchange's history occurred on May 27 and 28, 1970, when the Dow rose 52.99 points in what analysts described as a technical rally.

Scarcely anyone on Wall Street felt the rally was a result of the economic program that President Ford announced on Tuesday.

"This rally is more related to the prospect for lower short-term interest rates than to any other development," said Robert Farrell, vice-president and manager of market analysis for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the nation's largest securities house.

Mr. Farrell said the public apparently had been returning to the market in large numbers in recent days and that the last 10 days had seen the largest volume of net odd-lot buying—that is, purchases of fewer than 100 shares—since 1970.

He gave no further details to the congressional Joint Economic Committee of these other rescue operations, but in response to a question, he said that the Fed would always unhesitatingly "save our institutions" even if hefty loans were to affect the ongoing monetary policy.

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Group Net 9% in Year

Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Suez consolidated net earnings rose 9 per cent to 348 million (\$74 million), compared to 319 million francs in

ing this yesterday, Cle-de-Suez, the holding of the oil dividend at 14 francs, up from 12.

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3, 14-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100, 101-102, 103-104, 105-106, 107-108, 109-110, 111-112, 113-114, 115-116, 117-118, 119-120, 121-122, 123-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 14

Eurocurrency
Interest Rates

	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
London	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Frankfurt	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Paris	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Brussels	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amsterdam	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Geneva	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Basel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Zurich	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

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Euro Is Worth...

Oct. 11, 1974

	DM	FF	£	¥
1 Euro	16.6366	6.55957	0.79363	163.603
100 Francs	6.55957	100	12.3603	246.371
100 Marks	16.6366	106.758	13.7603	283.360

International
Stock Indexes

	1974	1973
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Brussels	114.00	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00	100.00
London	100.00	100.00
Paris	100.00	100.00
Stockholm	100.00	100.00
Zurich	100.00	100.00

Tokyo Exchange

	Oct. 11, 1974
Asahi Glass	1,200
Canon	1,100
Fuji Photo	1,000
Honda Motor	1,300
Keio	1,400
Sanryo	1,500
Shimadzu	1,600
Sony Corp.	1,700
Tokai Marine	1,800
Toshiba	1,900
Yamaha	2,000

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on Oct. 11, 1974
Bank and Trust	
Bank of America	29 1/2
Bank of New York	28 1/2
Chemical Bank	27 1/2
Citibank	26 1/2
First National City	25 1/2
First National City	24 1/2
First National City	23 1/2
First National City	22 1/2
First National City	21 1/2
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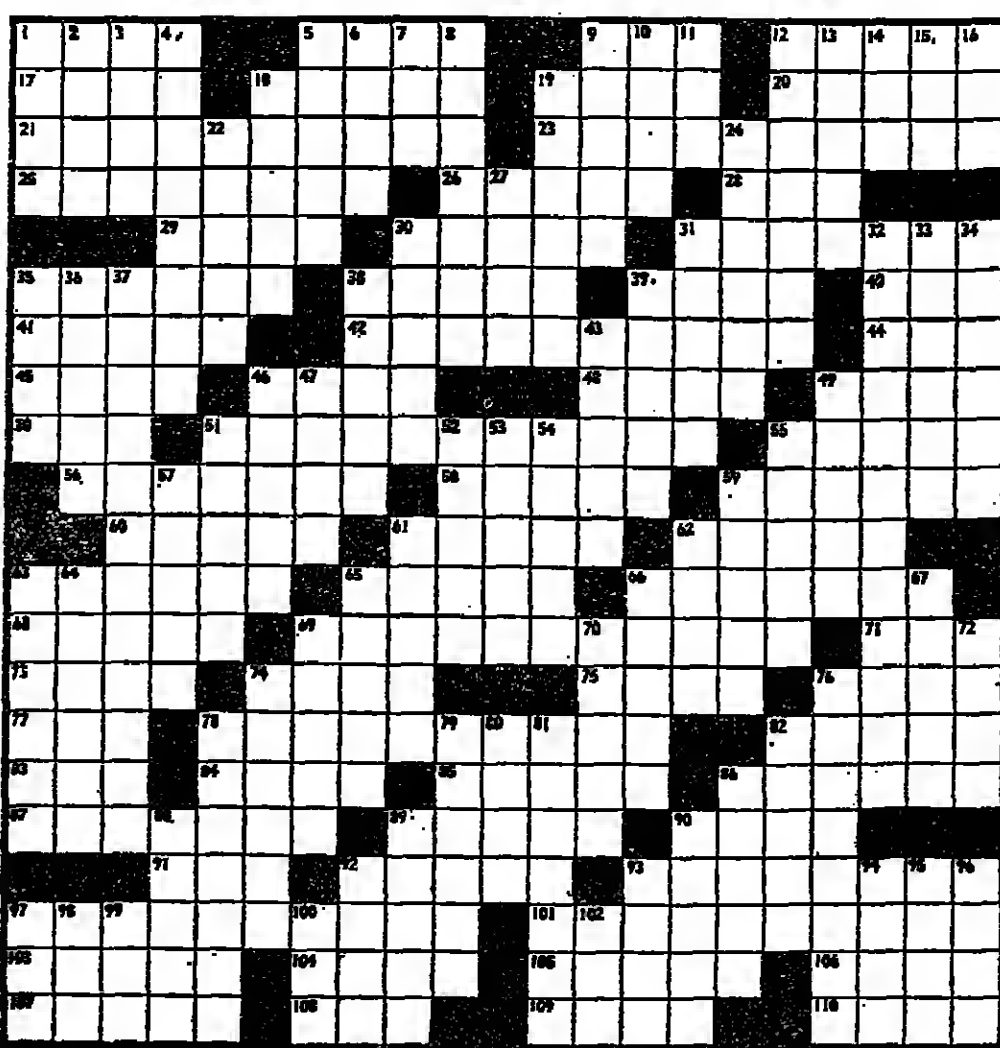
Page 11

The new currency

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

WORD FRACTURES—By William Litwiniak



ACROSS		ACROSS	
1 Eastern snake	63 Milet, capital		
3 Location	65 Poetic feet		
9 The actress	66 Spanish		
12 Oaker's forte	68 Change the		
17 _____ arts	Indreano		
19 Bolted up	71 Jazzband		
20 Highway	72 Black woe		
20 Mist	73 His Fe.		
21 Strumps	73 Delayed		
23 Auto loan	76 _____ clock		
24 Twelfth's one	77 Channel		
26 Lefsize card	78 Repentless than		
27 _____ sign	81 Drawn		
29 Cash cash	83 Out. in Spain		
30 Appears	84 Chemical coding		
31 Permanent	84 Sky sound		
32 Raceless	85 Group of TV		
38 Crowd	experts		
39 _____ a dream	86 Hecavarian		
40 Society-page	87 _____ passer		
41 Belies on	87 Fechild tantrum		
42 Little chessmen	88 Suffice		
43 Middle-tier item	90 Feel the sun		
44 River of water	91 Continuous		
46 Contemplable one	92 Public soliloquy		
48 Letters	93 It's slowest		
49 Mountain	in January		
50 Times of day:	97 Loaded		
Abbe,	watercourse		
51 Y chromosomes	101 Coddies wice		
52 More reasonable	102 Romantic		
53 Lost	interludes		
58 User a	104 Lined out		
certain boy	105 Sacralis		
60 Inferior	106 Words of two		
60 Kind of squash	107 Italian poet		
61 Tearing pots	108 Railroad		
62 Alan Laid role	structures		
63 Confident	109 Des		
mixture	110 Sleep fitfully		

DOWN	DOWN
1 Italian harp	22 Confused people
2 Shopping area	23 11 14
3 Smell	14 Sort of Saffir
4 Agnes Renee's	15 Midt season
concert	16 Spanish article
5 Liqueur flavor	18 Deca marxists
6 Large collection	19 Discernment
7 to forcen Abbé.	20 Parisian nights
8 Undomined	21 NASA
9 Seafoam Hums	achievement
10 Wild West	22 Stoop odor
lawman	30 Parking space in
11 Comedore, c.p.	the home

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DOWN		DOWN	
31	Unsubstantiated contents	46	Tormont
22	DT Quachian extractions	47	Verve
33	Get close	48	Elbow feeder
34	Polka	51	Spanish invader
25	Frapping	52	Chemist composed
56	Skin layer	53	FIN a nerd, with "le"
37	Be he he, maybe	54	Climax one
38	Twist	57	Rocky debris
39	Team	58	Cart closely
43	Adored ones	61	Hand-dyed fabric

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

WEATHER

C		F	C		F		
ALGARVE	17	65	Cloudy	MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	55	Shallow	MILAN	26	54	Overcast
ANKARA	26	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	6	49	Fair
ATHENS	26	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	12	64	Cloudy
BERLIN	29	79	Cloudy	MUSKAT	14	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	30	69	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	75	Fair
BOMBAY	29	79	Cloudy	OSLO	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17	63	Cloudy
CARACAS	26	72	Cloudy	ROME	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	72	Cloudy	SOFIA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	42	Showers	STOCKHOLM	23	61	Overcast
COSTA MESA	29	79	Cloudy	TEHRAN	23	72	Fair
DUBLIN	30	50	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Rain	TRIPOLI	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	46	Rain	WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
HONOLULU	29	79	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	78	Cloudy				
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Western's readings; U.S. Canadian
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

SURVIVING THE LONG NIGHT

By Sir Geoffrey Jackson. 226 pp. Illustrated. Vanguard Press. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AFTER he had been violently pistol-whipped by the Tupamaros guerrillas who were kidnapping him and sat dazed and half-conscious in his own commandeered car, Sir Geoffrey Jackson's first thought was that his wife could count on a widow's pension and that his son was a fully grown man who could manage without him.

Next, he felt a profound regret for "time wasted," then a feeling of gratitude for all the good things his life had held. This sequence shows us pretty clearly what kind of man he is. He was also the British ambassador to Uruguay, a country that in 1971 was coming apart at the seams politically and economically. His captors were members of a "revolutionary" organization that had just brutally murdered an American official. Without knowing why he had been kidnapped, Sir Geoffrey made up his mind that, whatever happened, he would hang on to his dignity, as a man and as his country's ambassador, and as all he felt he could do, mind.

gold on, under the circumstances, was placed in a damp tiny subterranean cell. The guards, who asked him if he owned a castle and accused him of being a "neo-colonial capitalist" because he admitted to playing golf. Sensing that his "most immediate danger was not the threat of violence but of a systematic disorientation already being practiced on him, Sir Geoffrey set himself the task of staying solid in mind and body until his fate had been decided." "Surviving the ordeal," he writes in his record of how he kept himself from becoming demoralized or from going crazy while living for eight months in a cell no bigger than a modest-sized bathroom.

A reasonably healthy man of 50, Sir Geoffrey was as well as he could in that confined space and began to devise ways to occupy his even more vigorous mind. Since his guards had orders not to engage in unnecessary talk with him, he invented "patterned" tasks to structure his time. He even went so far as to devise three entirely original forms of patience, or solitaire, becoming an expert with needle

and thread and writing and retaining in his head a series of poems and children's stories.

Although his captors continued trying to brainwash him by shooting off all evidence of the external world, they eventually allowed him a small selection of books and music. The books, at first, were "revolutionary" propaganda, to which he responded as one might expect. "I was no happier with 'protest music' and shrewdly remarks in 'Surviving the Long Night' that almost all the contemporary music and reading matter of young 'revolutionaries' is melancholy. Pondering the violence he and others had suffered at the organization's hands, he makes a neat distinction between violence and force without morality or responsibility.

His comments on his captors have a "shock of recognition" quality. They can be amiable, he says, but they are not sentimental. To kill him would be to them, simply a pragmatic act in which the end justifies the means. They are almost scholarly, academic, and coldly rational in their ability to separate their humanity and their absolutely impeccable dedication to a homegrown perversion of Marxist-Leninist principles. In one of his most telling passages, Sir Geoffrey points out that these young people "are no idealists, no fanatics, no apocalyptic, no unrealistic plan for a future rather than that."

In two interviews by journalists sympathetic to the Tupaceros, the author bolds his own without much trouble. He may be better as an ambassador, though, than as an embassy agent, for on being allowed to read Che Guevara's "Do Not Quit," he finds in it "an indifference if not callousness oscillating between passive fatalism and active cruelty." When he adds that he "never much cared for the ideological aspects of Mann's depiction of the hothouse of a pre-World War I tuberculosis sanitarium," one feels that perhaps his principles, too, are cramping his world view, or at least his sense of irony.

While there is no shortage of style or irony in contemporary writing, there is a shortage of much of the kind of soulful and humanity that Sir Geoffrey possesses to a prodigious degree.

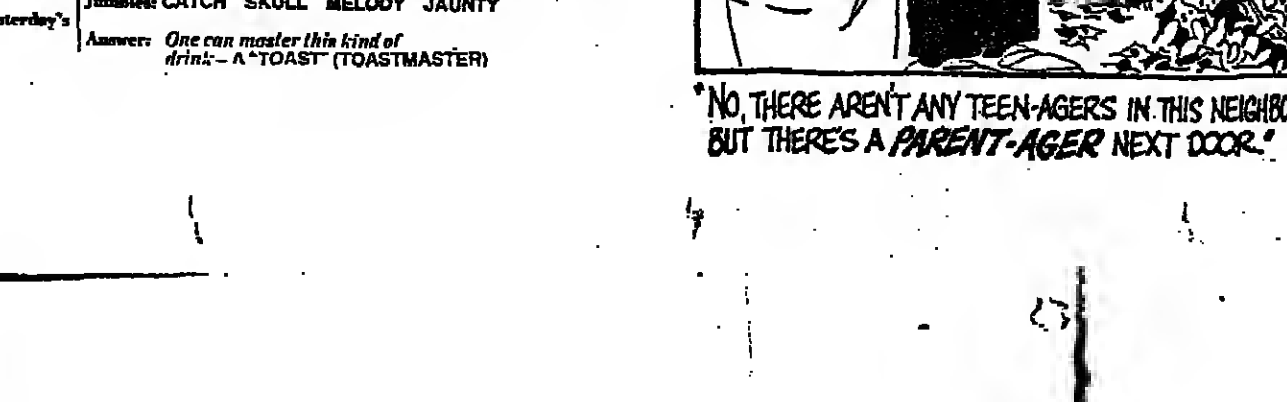
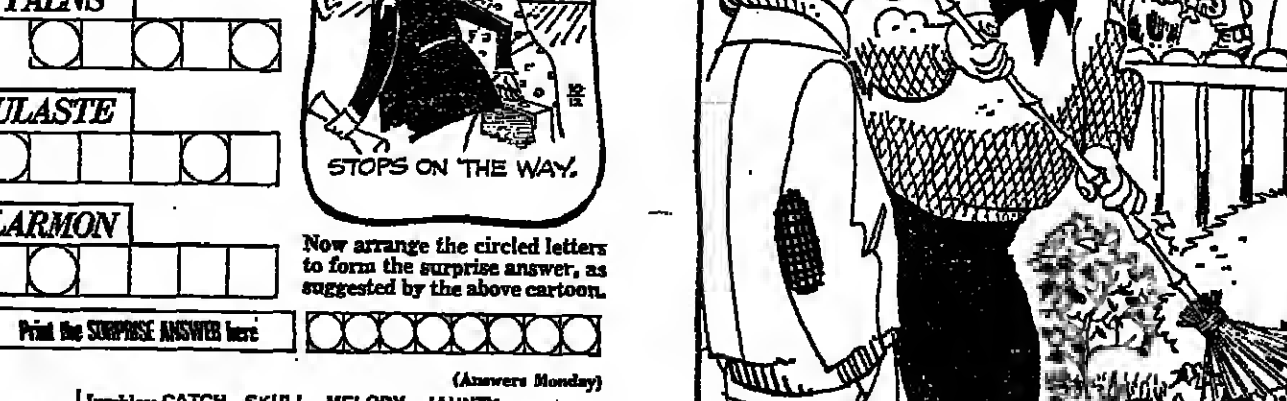
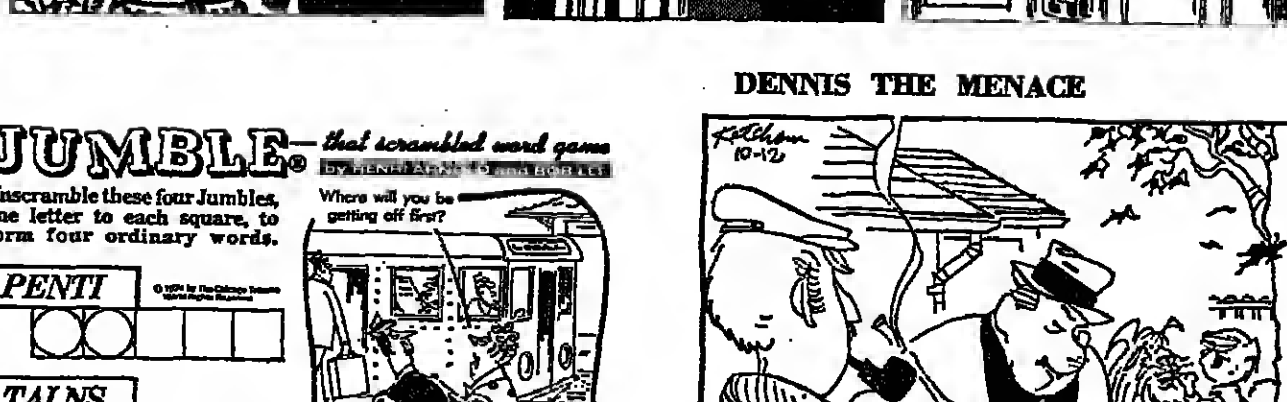
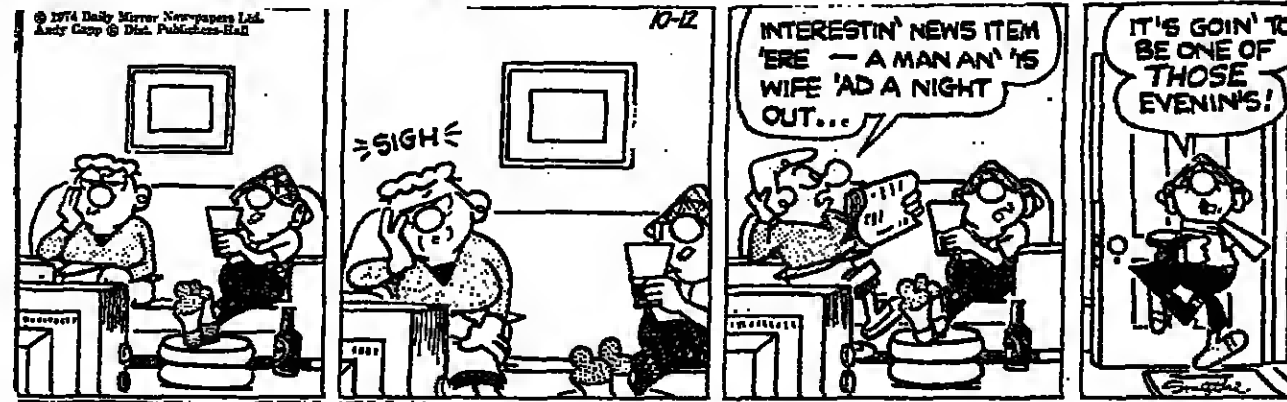
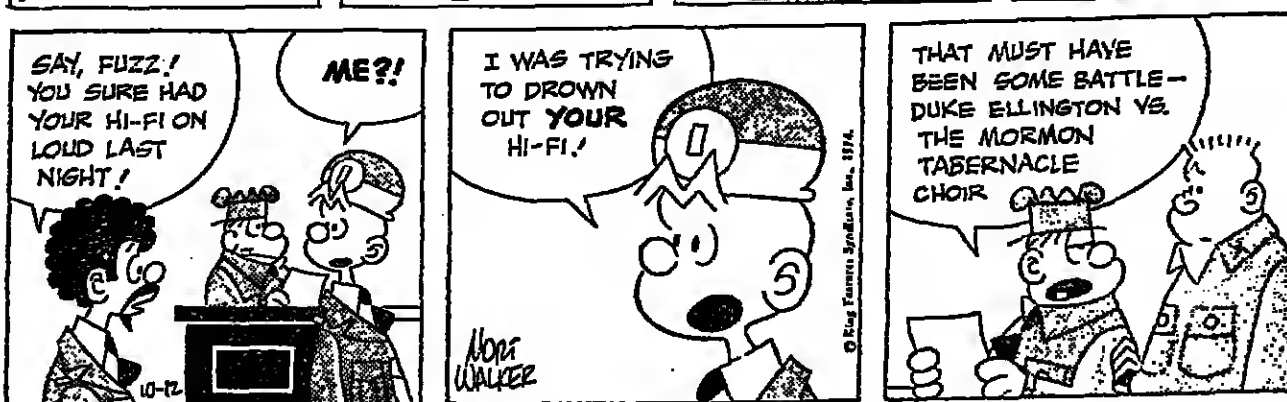
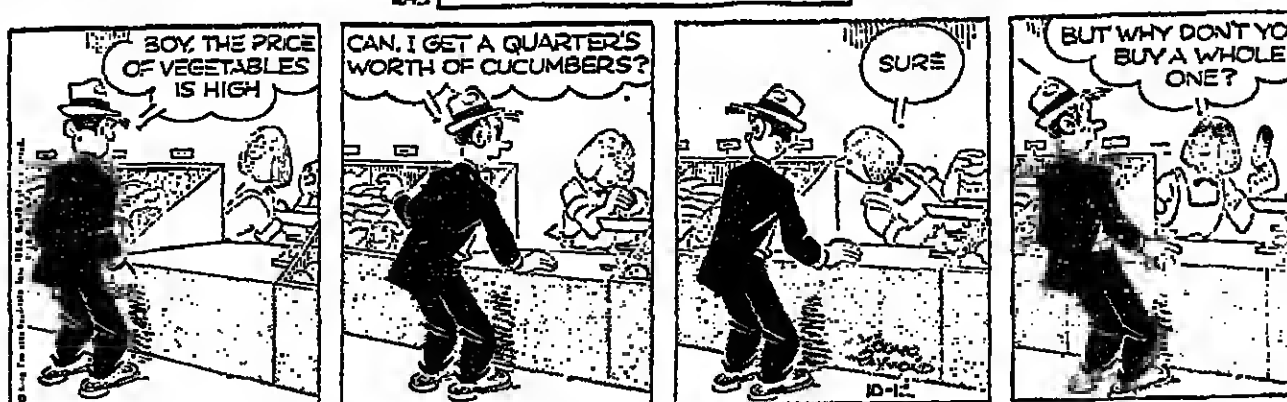
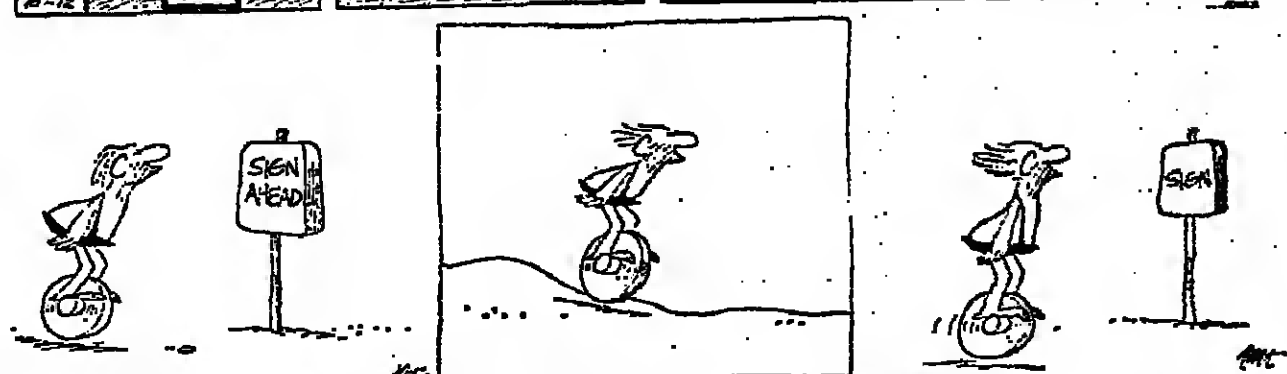
***Moscow Publishes
Neruda Prose Work***

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Soviet Union has published the first book of prose by Chilean Nobel Prize-winning poet Pablo Neruda, according to Tass.

Argentine Music
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Argentine radio and TV music broadcasts will have to include 75 per cent Argentine music under a government decree announced yesterday. The measure, which will slash the high proportion of English-language pop songs broadcast here, was "to

give clear protection to national music in adequate proportion to foreign music," according to the document.

PEANUTS



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[illegible]

DENNIS THE MENACE




*NO, THERE AREN'T ANY TEEN-AGERS IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD
BUT THERE'S A PARENT-AGER NEXT DOOR.*

JUMBLE®

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Where will you be getting off first?



PENTI

○	○				
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TALNS

		○			
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ULASTE

○				○	
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STOPS ON THE WAY.

LARMON

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: CATCH SKULL MELODY JAUNTY

Answer: *One can master this kind of trick: A LOAST IS A MASTER!*

